

FRANCE INVADED
BY LABOR HOSTS
OF CONTINENT

Spaniards, Poles, Russians,
Czechs, All Find Niche in
Factory or Field

POLISH PEASANTRY
WORK FRENCH MINES

Country Looks Askance at Idle
Tourists, Who Are Blamed
for Abnormal Prices

Since 1914 many of the countries
of Europe have experienced move-
ments of population, both volun-
tary and involuntary, that have in-
troduced racial and industrial prob-
lems of great magnitude. The re-
sults of a first-hand study of the
more important of these movements
in France, Belgium, Scotland, and
other countries where they are
most in evidence, are embodied in a
representative of The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor in a series of arti-
cles, of which this is the third.

By FRANK PLACHY JR.

AVIGNON, France.—Although Spain
supplies the second largest group of
foreigners in France, there is a sur-
prising lack of popular interest in
them on the part of the French pub-
lic. People who are full of ideas
about Italians, Poles, Russians and
Anglo-Saxons have little to say about
the Spaniards, although official fig-
ures give the number in France as
about 470,000, and it is well known
that owing to lax frontier control
the true number is considerably
larger.

There have always been many
Spaniards in southwestern France
and the departments near the Py-
renees and the western Mediterranean
seaboard, but Spain's neutrality dur-
ing the World War placed it in a
position, which, coupled with its
geographical proximity, resulted in
220,000 Spaniards entering France to
take the place of Frenchmen who
were serving in the army. Industrial
conditions have been such, following
the war, that the great majority of
these workers have remained. They
are found everywhere, even in the
coal mines of northern France.

The Agricultural Worker
For several years the position of
the French wine industry in the south
of France has been very bad. The
demand for wine steadily decreases
and the economic condition of the
growers and their dependents is the
poorest of any group in France. Most
of the hired workmen in the vine-
yards are Spanish, and they share with
their employers the bad times which
have fallen on the entire wine in-
dustry.

Those agricultural workers could
claim work in other parts of France,
but they seem loath to leave the vine-
yards, where their own language is
common and where life goes on much
as it did in their native Spain.

In 1913 the miners in the coal
fields of northern France were more
than 87 per cent French; today the
number of foreigners is about 50 per
cent. Few industries have ever
shown such a profound change in the
space of a few years. But the most
amazing fact is that the foreigners
who have entered the mines are
nearly all Poles who come from
the farms of Poland, only a few of
whom have any actual mining expe-
rience.

Assimilation of Poles
The French are making no attempt
to naturalize these Poles, and in fact
have agreed to an arrangement with
the Polish Government which gives
the Polish immigrants every facility
for retaining as many Polish char-
acteristics as possible. But the Polish
children must choose between French
and Polish nationality when they
reach the age of 20, and there is
little doubt that the great bulk of
them will choose French. The Polish
(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

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New Uses of Power Lighten
Farm Work in Field and Home

Experiments Indicate Tremendous Expansion
of Electrification in Rural America

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Increasing
use of electricity on farms of the
United States is bringing about man-
ifold benefits, it was reported by
Dr. E. A. White, director of the Com-
mittee on the Relation of Electricity
to Agriculture, at the third annual
meeting of this nation-wide group
here.

It is releasing farm men and
women from drudgery in much of
their long day of activity. In homes
it is used not only for light, but to
speed up many household tasks and
decrease physical toll in connection
with them.
For the poultry farmer electricity
is being used increasingly for stimu-
lation of egg growth, brooders, in-
cubators and in food preparations.
Investigations of the committee
show that great good is being ac-
complished by use of electricity for
the dairy farmer. Some uses involve
water supply, ventilation, steriliza-
tion of equipment, feeding, milking,
and separation, it was reported.

Aids Overhead Irrigation
East of the Rocky Mountains and
particularly in truck farming dis-
tricts much interest is being directed
toward use of electricity in develop-
ment of overhead irrigation.
There is every prospect that within
a few years development of electri-
city in rural America will make
tremendous strides, Dr. White said,
in an interview. He has traveled al-
most constantly during the past year,
investigating, directing and observing

Omnibus Commences
European Road Tour

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
London, Aug. 13
A NOTABLE omnibus journey
commenced today, when one
of London's familiar covered pas-
senger automobiles started upon a
European road tour, including
Berlin, Leipzig and Budapest. The
tour is to advertise this class of
vehicle, which London makers
hope will become standard for the
world.

The stage today was from the
works to the docks, where the
omnibus goes aboard the steam-
ship Ansel for Hamburg.

RADIO IS LAUDED
FOR STRIKE HELP

British Calm Largely Due
to News From Air, Insti-
tute of Politics Is Told

By a Staff Correspondent
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 12
—England "watched" the general
strike through the loudspeaker of the
radio set, says Sir James Irvine,
president of St. Andrews University,
Scotland. An invisible web of radio
news dissemination spread across
England overnight, Sir James told
the Institute of Politics here, and
eliminated at the outset any tendency
to panic which have followed the
silencing of the British newspapers.

As the strike progressed, he said,
demand for radio sets increased by
leaps and bounds. Every set had a
maximum audience. The human
voice talking calmly from the loud-
speaker inspired greater confidence,
Sir James said, than the same words
could have achieved if printed and
read in the daily newspaper.

"In a large measure the general
strike in Britain was defeated by
science," Sir James declared. "Of
all organizations at work, the radio
was the greatest in holding Britain
together and in defeating the strike."

Dramatic Announcement at End
Nothing could have been more
dramatic than the manner in which
the end of the strike was announced.
On that particular day I took up the
radio phones, at the university as
usual, at 1 p. m. The announcer at
the stage was reciting that the num-
ber of trains now running on the
London and Northwestern Railway's
main line had increased to 2500.

"He also explained that the milk
supply delivered that morning in
London was normal and was being
fairly distributed to strikers and
non-strikers alike. At this stage he
paused—and said: 'A communica-
tion has just reached me to the ef-
fect that important news can be ex-
pected at any moment,' and he asked
his hearers to stand by for a few
moments.

"From the tones of his voice it was
evident that the communication was
of the utmost importance, and the
period of waiting was like eternity. But
at last the voice spoke again. He
said, 'I shall read you an official
notice from the Prime Minister: "No.
10 Downing Street, 1:21 p. m. offi-
cial—The general strike is ended."
"One could almost hear the gasp
of relief going up from 40,000,000
people.

Cabinet Proceedings Radiated
"He announced that at 8 p. m. the
proceedings of the Cabinet would be
"radioed" and you can imagine the
whole of Britain being ready in plenty
of time to hear the news. For the
first time in history the proceedings
of the British Cabinet were made
public and every word spoken at the
conference was distributed to the na-
tion."

At this meeting, Sir James ex-
plained, the trade-union leaders
(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

GERMANS TAKE
STEPS TO GET
COLONIES BACK

France Accords Them Spe-
cial Rights in Togoland
and the Cameroons

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Germany, which
was dispossessed of its colonies by
the peace conference on the ground
that it had shown itself unequal to
its civilizing mission, has taken a
step toward a return to its former
territories. France has accorded spe-
cial rights to Germans in the French
colonies and in mandated territories,
notably Togoland and the Cameroons,
which belonged to Germany but
are now confided to France's
care.

It is in examining the Franco-
German commercial convention in
the League of Nations that this con-
cession emerges. While the European
steel trust is being fashioned at
Paris, while an economic entente has
been reached by the French and Ger-
man governments, another result of
the Locarno sentiment is embodied
in a colonial annex to the conven-
tion. It is not without significance
that Germany will be permitted to
formulate its German nationals for
colonies into French controlled
territories. Germany will be ac-
cording most-favored nation treat-
ment in respect of the protection of
property and persons in the exercise
of their professions and in the ac-
quisition of holdings.

Under these provisions it is cer-
tain that the Germans will begin to
flow back to Togoland and the
Cameroons, which are only held by
the French in virtue of the mandate
which the League of Nations can re-
voke, withdraw or transfer. Already
propaganda in favor of the attribu-
tion of territorial mandates to Ger-
many has made headway. Under the
Versailles Treaty France is given full
power to admit or exclude the Ger-
mans. It is not without significance
that France has decided to permit
German settlers liberty of movement.

They will revive their former re-
lations with the natives, invest capi-
tal, and perhaps be allowed to re-
purchase confiscated plantations. Later
Germany will ask the League to
treat that country in the same way
as France and Britain, and restore
colonial rights under the mandatory
system. France is merely following
the example of Belgium and Great
Britain, but "Fertinax" complains
that France is entering into a treaty
and the Cameroons will be impeded
by the consciousness that the French
hold on the territories is probably
precarious and temporary.

Further plans for the co-operative
development of New England busi-
ness, and a review of the work of the
past year will be presented at the
second New England conference of
representatives of all the agricul-
tural, industrial and commercial or-
ganizations of this section, to be held
at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 18 and 19.
It was announced in Boston today.
This announcement is contained in
the current issue of the council's
"Progressive Report," which is being
mailed to 5000 organizations and
individuals in the New England
states. The formal call for the con-
ference will be issued soon by the
council, which was established by the
first New England conference con-
vened at Worcester last Novem-
ber at the suggestion of the six New
England governors.

Hartford was chosen as the meet-
ing place for the second New Eng-
land conference on the invitation of
the Connecticut section of the New
England Council. Governor Trumbull
of Connecticut is deeply interested in
the conference, and has indicated his
desire to tender the nearly 1000 delegates
and guests of the conference a comple-
mentary dinner. This dinner will take
place on the evening of Nov. 18, which
has been designated as "Governors'
Night." The governors of all the
New England states will be invited to
attend the sessions of the conference,
and Governor Brewster of Maine
has already accepted an invita-
tion to be one of the speakers of
the Governors' Night program.

Mr. Young to Speak
Owen D. Young, co-author of the
plan and chairman of the board of
the General Electric Company, has
also accepted an invitation to
speak at the governors' dinner.
The Connecticut Council is already
actively engaged in preparations for
the second New England conference.
Henry Trumbull, brother of the Gov-
ernor of Connecticut, is acting chair-
man of the Connecticut committee on
arrangements. The Connecticut
Council and committees are working
in close co-operation with the execu-
tive committee of the New England
Council, on which each state has two
representatives, and President John
S. Lawrence, who are in general
charge of plans for the conference.

To Tell of Year's Work
At the Hartford conference, the
New England Council will give an
accounting of its first year's work,
and ask the further advice and sup-
port of all interests concerned in the
prosperity and development of New
England. It is anticipated that be-
cause of the greatly increased appre-
ciation of New England's problems,
and the growing sentiment in favor
of joint action by the interests of the
six states, the Hartford Conference
will be the greatest gathering ever
assembled for the consideration of
New England affairs.

Besides its announcement of the
time and place of the conference, the
Council's "Progress Report" an-
nounces the third quarterly meeting
of the Council, to be held at the Mt.
Washington House, Bretton Woods,
N. H., Friday and Saturday, Sept. 24
and 25. The remainder of the issue
is devoted to reports of the progress
of committees of the Council which
are at work on projects in the fields
of agriculture, industry, development
of resources, and similar matters.
Throughout all the activities reported
on there runs the theme that New
England's greatest need today is for
more effective merchandising of her
products, whether agricultural, in-
dustrial or recreational, and the
adoption of the most up-to-date sell-
ing methods.

As far as Boston is concerned,
there are really two distinct air mail
services available, the overnight
service to Chicago and the middle
West, and the transcontinental route
to the western states and the Pacific
coast, points out the leader.

Mail closes at the Boston General
Post Office for this route at 5 p. m.
daylight time, and at the air mail

boxes in the downtown district a lit-
tle earlier. The airplane leaves the
Boston Airport at 6 p. m., and is due
at New York (Hudson Field, N. J.) at
8:30 p. m., stopping at Hartford on
the way; at Cleveland at 1:30 a. m.,
at Chicago at 2:30 a. m., and at
San Francisco at 4:30 p. m.

From Chicago three airplane routes
radiate: (1) to Milwaukee, La Crosse,
and St. Paul, due at St. Paul at 10:40
a. m.; (2) to Peoria, Springfield and
St. Louis, due at St. Louis at 9:15
a. m.; and (3) to Moline, St. Joseph,
Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Oklahoma
City, Fort Worth, and Dallas, due at
Dallas at 5:35 p. m.

Now Points Are Reached
The rates are: 10 cents an ounce
from Boston to New York; 15 cents
from Boston to Cleveland or Chicago;
and 35 cents from Boston to any of
the points on the contract routes
west of Chicago. These rates cover
rail sections to points not on the
air mail route. The entire freight of
the mail is going on at a rapid pace in
this very section of Brighton," said
McGrath, "and I believe that fully
half of the area of these tracts of
city land should be made available
for the construction of homes of the
better sort. The entire frontage of
the Chestnut Hill Avenue part of
this paving division yard would make
ideal building lots for good homes.
At least the entire front and 100 feet
in depth might well be placed on
the market."

Fair Prices for Property
Robert G. Wilson and Horace
Guild, councilmen and members of
the public lands committee, agreed
readily with Mr. McGrath that the
committee should propose to the
city's real estate experts that these
available properties should be
offered for sale on the real estate
market after careful study is made
that the city realize fair prices for all
its properties.

Mr. McGrath told the commit-
tee men present who included Edward
L. Engler in addition to Messrs.
Guild and Wilson, that their activity
already is promising well and that
offers of \$116,000 for the property
the city had bought several years
since in Arch Street for the erection
of a new Police Station 2, had been
raised to \$135,000, the price the city
had originally paid for the site.

"This committee has saved at
least \$19,000 for the city by waiting,"
said Mr. McGrath, "and conducting
its real estate propositions some-
thing like an ordinary real estate
firm would."

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Guild proposed
a motion which provided that the
land in Arch Street be placed on
auction, with the consent of the
Mayor, and that the minimum, or
upset, price be placed at \$135,000,
and not at \$116,000 as originally pro-
posed.

PITTSFIELD TAXES INCREASE
PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13 (Spe-
cial).—The tax rate this year has
been fixed at \$32.50, an increase of
\$3.50 over last year, and the highest
in the history of the city.

PLAN UNDER WAY
TO ENFORCE NEW
RUM BARRICADE

Mr. Andrews Takes Steps
to Organize Bureau of
Foreign Control

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP).—Imme-
diate organization of a "bureau of
foreign control" in the prohibition
department, to direct the practical
application of prohibition agreements
between this country and foreign na-
tions, has been announced by Lincoln
C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of
the Treasury, in charge of enforce-
ment.

It is even possible, he acknowl-
edged, that the work of this new
bureau may entail sending prohibi-
tion men to foreign ports.

Mr. Andrews, who returned after
reaching an agreement with British
statesmen on the liquor smuggling
situation, conferred with Emory H.
Buckner, United States Attorney of
New York, and an assistant.

"My first work in Washington,"
he said, "will be to build up machin-
ery that will put into practical ef-
fect, compacts we now have with
Canada, Mexico, Cuba and the Euro-
pean countries, and, especially the
agreement just consummated with
England. I plan to establish a new
small bureau of foreign control
which will have active supervision of
this work."

Asked if this meant that he would
have special agents abroad he re-
plied: "It means the United States
will if there are any. But I expect
we can do most of the work through
the American consuls."

Mr. Andrews was asked concern-
ing the status of A. Bruce Bielaski,
who testified during the trial of mem-
bers of the Dwyer ring that he was
a special agent of Mr. Andrews
here, receiving about \$100 a month.

"Mr. Bielaski is a secret agent,"
Mr. Andrews said. "That is why
there is no record of him. He is not
paid \$100 a month or any other
salary. He is paid for what he ac-
complishes and that might amount to
\$20,000 a year. He is paid out of a
fund for the purchase of evidence
which Congress provided at my re-
quest."

GLIDER RECORD BROKEN
LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP).—A dispatch
to the Exchange Telegraph says the
German glider pilot, who broke the
world's glider record of 15.2 miles
flying from Wasserkuppe to Gom-
perthausen, in Saxony-Meiningen, a
distance of 37.2 miles.

PUBLIC URGED TO SUPPORT
BOSTON AIR MAIL SERVICE

Post Office, Chamber of Commerce, and Colonial Air
Transport Open Campaign to Awaken Business
Men to Its Advantages

Combining the efforts of the Bos-
ton Post Office, the Chamber of Com-
merce and the Colonial Air Trans-
port, Inc., in an intensive campaign
to gain wider support for the re-
cently established air mail service
from Boston to New York, steps are
being taken today to reach a greater
number of business houses and large
users of the mails.

Detailed schedules of air mail
services throughout the country, to-
gether with a map of the United
States, showing routes and cost from
Boston to various points are being
mailed to every member of the Bos-
ton Chamber of Commerce, the As-
sociated Industries, the New England
Shoe & Leather Association, all
chambers of commerce throughout
New England and New England post-
masters, newspapers and about 2000
of the largest users of the mails in
the Boston postal district. It is said
to be the first complete schedule of
rates, and map showing exact cost
per ounce from and to Boston, to
have been compiled in New England
or the East.

Two Services From Boston
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Men Drifting Back to Mines
In Midlands and Scotland

Colliery Reopens in North Wales While Agree-
ment With Owners Is Reached in South Wales

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Llaymain
colliery in North Wales reopened to-
day, sufficient miners having
signed on to render this possible.
Meanwhile, the South Wales and
Monmouthshire Safety Men's Organi-
zation, including the enginemen,
boltermen and other craftsmen em-
ployed about the pits, has made a
working agreement with the owners
upon the general lines of the ar-
rangement offered to the miners.

This agreement provides for an
eight-hour day underground and 48
hours per week of six days, exclusive
of meal times, for surface men.

Another development is the in-
crease in the number of men drifting
back to the pits in the Midlands and
Scotland, where 16,000 are now at
work. Referring to this at Sutton last
night Frank B. Varley, the Notting-

ham miners' leader, said: "Let's hear
what the owners have to offer."
A similar line is now taken here by
Arthur Cook, secretary of the Miners'
Federation, who says in this organi-
zation's official organ today: "I defi-
nitely appeal to the men to make a
new move," adding: "It is vital that
we should secure an agreement
which will enable us all to return to-
gether." This is to be discussed at
Monday's conference of miners' dele-
gates here, from which some further
peace move is expected.

Meanwhile, Havelock Wilson, re-
presenting the seamen, at Middle-
borough last night protested against
a continuance of the "class war."
For six years, he said, "there has
been nothing but strikes. I want to
say to the working man 'Let's try a
new dodge and foster a better under-
standing with the employers.' We
cannot be at it five years that we
are now and the chances are that
we would be far better off."

BOSTON MOVES
TO DISPOSE OF
UNUSED LANDS

State Urged to Sell Its City
Acreage to Add to
Revenues

Measures leading to the sale of un-
used lands and buildings owned by
the city of Boston and valued at
from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 as well
as plans to influence the Common-
wealth of Massachusetts to dispose
of its 50 acres of unused land in
South Boston, were adopted by the
City Council committee on public
lands which met in the City Hall
for consideration of these prob-
lems. It was decided to interest the
Mayor, the Governor and the Boston
Chamber of Commerce in the pro-
posed disposal of the South Boston
land which has both water and rail
transportation for manufacturing or
commercial purposes.

"It is our duty to do everything in
our power to turn this idle land into
industrial, commercial and residen-
tial districts," said Joseph McGrath,
chairman, speaking to the committee.
"With a \$32 tax rate confronting us
and the prospect of continued taxa-
tion, these unused properties should
be sold by the city and turned over
to producing areas of real benefit
to the community."

Seek State Co-operation
When Mr. McGrath proposed that
the State be influenced to co-operate
with the city in placing idle lands
on the market whereby they become
of both use to Boston and profit to
the municipality as tax producing
disposal, the committee voted that
the Mayor be asked to confer with the
Governor and the chamber of com-
merce and that a comprehensive
campaign be mapped out whereby
the 60 acres of South Boston land
along Summer Street within a short
distance of the South Station, the
Commonwealth and Fish Pier, and
the yards of the New York, New
Haven & Hartford Railroad, be
made available for manufacturing or
warehouse purposes.

The committee considered the dis-
posal of the 570,000 square feet of
land in the Chestnut Hill Avenue sec-
tion of Brighton, now partly used
by the paving division of the depart-
ment of public works. Another ad-
joining city property abuts in Wall-
ingford Road. These properties are
valued at \$35,000 and about \$17,000
respectively. "Development for homes
is going on at a rapid pace in this
very section of Brighton," said
McGrath, "and I believe that fully
half of the area of these tracts of
city land should be made available
for the construction of homes of the
better sort. The entire frontage of
the Chestnut Hill Avenue part of
this paving division yard would make
ideal building lots for good homes.
At least the entire front and 100 feet
in depth might well be placed on
the market."

Fair Prices for Property
Robert G. Wilson and Horace
Guild, councilmen and members of
the public lands committee, agreed
readily with Mr. McGrath that the
committee should propose to the
city's real estate experts that these
available properties should be
offered for sale on the real estate
market after careful study is made
that the city realize fair prices for all
its properties.

GERMANS FAVOR SPAIN'S CLAIMS

Reich Unwilling, However, to Agree to Seat for Poland on League Council

By Wireless

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, will speak today on the foreign political situation before the Cabinet, which has just resumed its work after its summer vacation. The principal problem on hand is Germany's expected entrance into the League of Nations next month.

The Reich, however, it is stated here, will not send a delegation to Geneva until it is assured that it will be accepted as a member of the League, for it does not want a repetition of the happenings of last March. The German delegation, therefore, will probably not be present at Geneva the day the session is opened.

Negotiations for Territory

Importance is attached here to the question whether the committee formed for investigating the question of the distribution of seats in the League Council will abide by its original decision, to which Germany agreed, or will change them at the last moment. Germany is perfectly willing to make concessions to Spain but is opposed to doing so to Poland, for the granting of a permanent seat to Poland would strengthen the anti-German forces of the League, it is believed here.

Another problem occupying the German Foreign Minister is the purchase of Eupen-Malmedy from Belgium, which is a district Germany was compelled to cede to that nation under the treaty of Versailles. Negotiations have been carried on already for more than a year and so far have been quite successful.

Purchase of Saar Mines

The return of Eupen-Malmedy to Germany, however, would make a change in the German frontiers as laid down in the Treaty of Versailles, and the question raised here is whether Germany and Belgium can settle this by themselves or whether all other signatory powers to the Treaty of Versailles must be asked; furthermore, if Germany becomes a member of the League, whether the League has anything to say on this matter.

Another problem Dr. Stresemann may touch upon is the purchase of the Saar mines from France, in which transaction Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, is showing considerable interest. This is principally a financial question.

The Polish corridor is another problem of importance, but it is held here that Germany cannot do anything in this matter at present. The only hope is that if some day the powers aid in settling the Polish finances they may ask Poland first to come to terms with Germany. This would be the Reich's chance to settle the corridor question.

LASCARS REFUSE FOOD FROM HANDS OF WET

By Special Cable

GLASGOW, Aug. 13.—Six Lascars employed aboard the steamship City of Sparta on the Clyde, arraigned in the Sheriff Court on a charge of rioting, explained that the trouble originated through a fellow Lascar "losing caste" because he no longer was a teetotaler. The men complained that their food had been contaminated by the touch of their bibulous fellow-countryman and a general melee ensued.

All the participants were fined. The Lascars are East Indian natives employed on European ships.

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GASOLINE-ALCOHOL AS NEW PREVENTIVE

Impossible of Redistillation, Says Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Government's latest move to put the bootlegger out of business by reviving alcohol denaturing formulas to include gasoline, is expected to have a marked and immediate effect on the illicit traffic in liquor, according to Treasury officials.

Garrard B. Winston, under secretary of the Treasury, held a conference with Frank Dow, assistant to Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and J. M. Doran, chief of the industrial alcohol and chemical division of the enforcement unit, at which the new order was discussed. At its conclusion, Mr. Winston said he believed the amount of "re-natured" alcohol, which is made from the denatured product, would be materially reduced as soon as the effect of the new order becomes felt.

So far there is no process known by which industrial alcohol containing a small percentage of gasoline can be made into a beverage. Gasoline evaporates at the same temperature as alcohol and it would be impossible to obtain a product which would not betray its origin by the taste and smell of gasoline, Mr. Winston explained.

The purpose of putting gasoline in industrial alcohol is thus twofold: it identifies the redistilled liquor as coming from industrial alcohol, and makes it more difficult for the bootlegger to manufacture his product.

PLEA MADE FOR BRITISH FILMS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 13.—"England has writers, producers, actors and technicians, and it only remains to get the right pictures on the screen and English pictures will become popular in America," said Nathan Burkan of the Allied Artists Corporation, addressing the film people here. He disliked any suggestion of a boycott against the Government might devote part of its funds from the entertainment tax for prizes for films with a distinctly British flavor and open to the world.

In view of the failure of the joint film trade committee to arrive at any agreement on a revival of the British film industry the Federation of British Industries, which embraces practically all producing companies, has now written the president of the Board of Trade again advocating the introduction of a quota system. The federation is of opinion that there will be available a supply of high quality British pictures sufficient to insure the success of a moderate quota scheme whenever started.

SEEK WAY TO OBTAIN TRANSIENT FARM LABOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Farmers attending a western farm bureau regional conference of 11 states have gone on record as urging that "provision be made in the national Immigration Act to permit the introduction of seasonal transient agricultural labor of the type impossible to procure from any domestic source and which is

How Dear to His Heart, the Scenes of His Childhood



PRESIDENT COOLIDGE IN HIS PLYMOUTH GARDEN

Surrounded by the Hollyhocks, Sweet William, Phlox and Other Well-Known Flowers of the Old New England Garden, the President Perhaps Recalls Days, Not So Long Ago It Seems, When He as a Barefoot Lad Brushed the Early Morning Dew in This Selfsame Burgoning Plot on His Way to the Store to Get the Mail and a Pound of Sugar or Some Other Household Requirement.

TURKS CARRY OUT ACTION AGAINST ALL FOREIGN MERCHANTS

French Chamber of Commerce Closed—Others Expected to Follow

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—The Turks have commenced to carry out their intention to close all foreign chambers of commerce and the French chamber has been forced to

cease its activities. The American and British chambers are expected to be ordered closed Saturday, as police agents called there yesterday, but as the personnel had gone at 4 o'clock the notification could not be delivered. This unprecedented action has been taken, despite official assurances that no such thing was contemplated.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times, commenting on the closing of foreign chambers of commerce, says: "This high-handed, precipitate action, coming after the Turkish direc-

tor of commerce here had assured me that the chambers of commerce would not be closed, is inexplicable. The British authorities have received no notice that the chamber must close. The whole incident is quite incompatible with the rudimentary ideas of international good will."

TANGIER STATUTE MEETS OPPOSITION

Discontent Shown at Working of Many of Its Provisions

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Aug. 13.—The Labor Union, at a meeting last night, voted in favor of a public manifestation as a protest against the closing of gambling houses and the attempted muzzling of the press, also the method by which delegates to the Legislative Assembly are elected by consuls-general instead of by the people.

The attempted suppression of the Moroccan franc in favor of French paper money is also denounced. A procession parading the town yesterday, threatening and intimidating employers and employees alike, resulted in the closing of most business houses. The object seems to have been to give the appearance of general sympathy with the grievances which, it is stated, have little real public interest.

The attempt to muzzle the press, for instance, is believed to have been engineered by subsidized doctors.

A large number of croquiers are joining in the manifestations. It is believed that they feel they may lose their jobs.

However this may be, there is much discontent at the working of many of the provisions of the statute and the failure of the international government to prevent such institutions as the so-called Labor Union, which is very limited in numbers, and which represents no particular trade, enforcing its will on the majority who are law-abiding citizens, is commented on unfavorably as savoring of Bolshevistic rule.

BIBB GRAVES LEADS VOTE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (P)—Bibb Graves, candidate for Governor, who told the voters that if he were elected "Alabama would not be the tall for the Tammany Tiger," is leading his nearest opponent, Charles S. McDowell Jr., by 3377 votes. A count of second choice votes will be necessary, but McDowell's friends concede that Mr. Graves' second choice votes will exceed Mr. McDowell's.

MR. BORAH BARS PURSE POLITICS

Praises Mr. Reed for Dislosures and Hopes People Will Act

FAIRFIELD, Ida., Aug. 13 (P)—

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, in an address prepared for delivery at the annual pioneer day celebration at Camas Prairie here, declared that "startling revelations as to the expenditures of money in elections" shows that "money has come to be the moving power in American politics."

He expressed the wish that the exposure of "money in politics" will "succeed in arousing the people to the real problem before us."

In praising the work of James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, and his special investigation committee, the Senator declared "political patronage" and avowed (a) "the Republican organization of the South is held together and sustained by the worst kind of corruption."

Mr. Borah asserted that exposures of money rather than upon issues, "more than an 'impeachment of the primary' when he advanced the admonition, 'Let us not be deluded by the fallacious proposition that the late expenditures are due to the primary or confined to one or two states,' and continued by describing 'expenditures of money in elections' as 'a fearful national evil.'"

The Senator emphasized principally "the arousing of the people to the necessity of dealing with those who run for office on the strength of money rather than upon issues." But he also continued his opposition against adherence to the World Court, and protested the cancellation of foreign debts by the United States.

NEW SCHOOL RECORD MADE

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—James M. Gwinn, city superintendent of schools, reports that attendance has increased 6339 during the past year, reaching a new record of 98,660.

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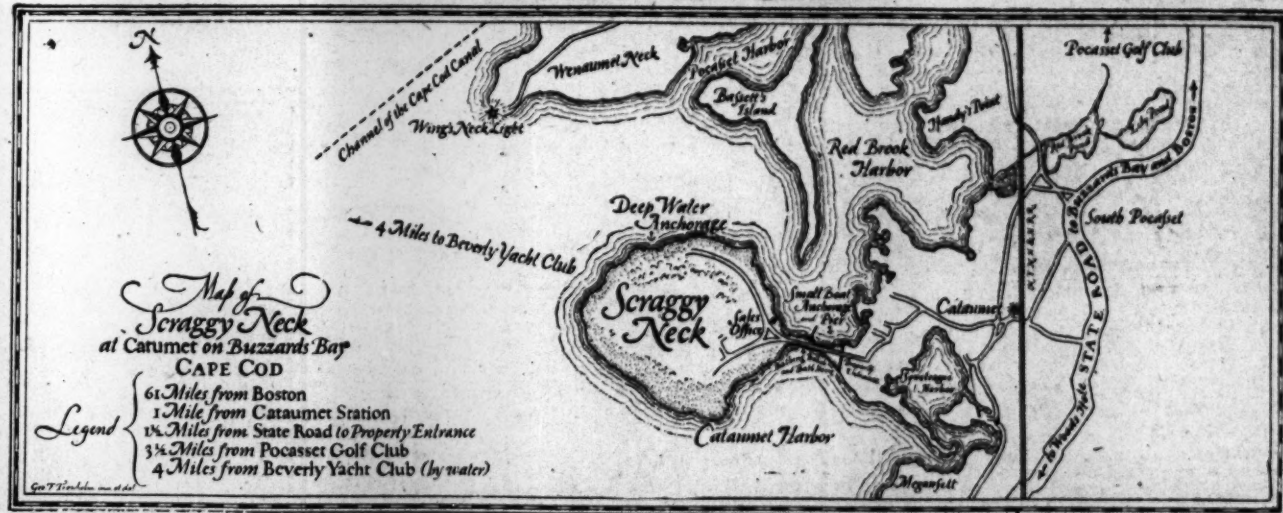
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Scraggy Neck

at Cataumet on Buzzards Bay
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YOU MAY KNOW Cape Cod very well indeed, and still you may have missed Cataumet, for Cataumet is a quiet place out of the way and not a bit "smart" in the modern sense of the word.

Yet you may be one to whom a spot like Scraggy Neck, at Cataumet on Buzzards Bay, appeals more strongly than does the more sophisticated and fashionable type of Summer Colony. For here is a place where a few families have been coming for many years, a substantial and conservative community of spacious homes, good tennis courts and broad lawns sloping down to the bay where many a crack yacht club sailing master had his first lesson at the sheet of one of the little white sail boats.

Two of the estates like this, at Cataumet, are on Scraggy Neck, a beautiful peninsula, completely surrounded by the sea, except for the short and narrow causeway that joins it to the rest of the Cape.

It is beautiful. Here are almost 350 acres of woodland with more than 3 1/2 miles of high breezy shore, an excellent

bathing beach, anchorage facilities and float for small boats and mooring place for yachts up to ten-foot draught, all permanently reserved for those who decide to establish their estates at Scraggy Neck.

Less than fifteen minutes away by motor is an excellent eighteen hole golf course, and Boston itself is only sixty miles distant by rail.

The present owners of Scraggy Neck have been coming here for more than forty years, and they will retain their residences, while opening a portion of the Neck to a gradual and conservative development of a non-speculative character, subject to rigid social and building restrictions. Large lots are reasonably priced at \$4000.00 and upwards.

Write the agents for more information regarding this unusual place. It will not obligate you, and an opportunity to obtain an estate of fair size and much desired privacy in such surroundings is at least worth hearing about.

Tear out this advertisement and hand it to your secretary with instructions to write us for an illustrated description of Scraggy Neck. You'll enjoy reading it.

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Lecturer in History of Drama Discusses Contrast in Motifs

Professor Nichol of University of London Finds Stress
Laid on Acting, in American School, While
English Work on Ingredients

Coming out from England to lecture upon the history of the drama and the development of the theater before students of the Harvard Summer School, Prof. J. R. Allardice Nichol of the English department at the University of London, has been impressed by discovering that, whereas the motif of work in the drama at his university is the training of students in the ingredients and appreciation of good plays, never in acting them, the trend of academic work in the drama in the United States is predominantly toward the developing and schooling of student histrionic power, with the major proportion of such power apparently focused on acting.

In the spacious quiet of Professor Nichol's house in Frisbie Place, characteristic setting of the older Cambridge, Professor Nichol, with his return to England but a fortnight away, discusses contrasts he has found here with his work in London. Whimsically he will set 6 o'clock, with its lengthened lilac shadows, as hour for the discussion. He will tend to even his most careful explanations an errand humor and a constant reference for verification to the opinions of Mrs. Nichol, who, sitting calmly upon an hassock, will negate the weight of burdens of responsibility for practical organization of the work Professor Nichol has set himself to carry on.

Believes in Dramatic Research
The work began with Professor Nichol's conviction that the drama should be definitely approached as a research subject. He had no faith in teaching students the content of the drama by training them to act. "We do not," he will say, "believe in should allow students to waste their time believing they may become actors, trying to do so. Out here I know, for instance, that your Professor Baker's extraordinarily interesting 4th Workshop was concerned with training students to act. That they were schooled variously, as well in the theories and practices of lighting, costuming, scenic design. We have nothing like that. I, who have never been an actor, cannot teach people to act."

"Oh, I should think we have quite as many students, proportionately, as there are here who believe they should become actors. The point is that students may not do so at the University of London. I should think that many an otherwise good student of the drama, who is fond of history, or the modern languages, has been quite put off from obtaining their degrees by studying, vainly, to learn acting. To be sure, to act is more pleasant than 'swotting' for an examination, as we say. But there are specific institutions in London for the training of actors, very good ones, indeed, and we do not compete with them."

"Thus we have made it an enormously stern rule that our students may come, watch our plays for a few weeks and study play history, but that they may not act. The point is that the acting is secondary to the motive of the play and the indices of its period, and while the acting of the play is entertaining and often beautifully achieved it is of relative importance compared to the fundamental theories of the drama."

How Their Theater Operates
"Our theater is administered by me as a professor in the English department, yet it is distinctly a unit by itself. The theater is collateral with a series of public lectures, the plays used to illustrate theories of the drama; the assumption being that there is little use in trying to analyze for the student the stuff and period of a play he has never seen. We use our theater for performances which shall be as like as possible in style and manner the times indicated by the play. We make no attempt to manipulate the audience, of course. That was tried at the Shakespearean festival with a portion of the audience costumed to accord with the period of the play, but I should think that could never succeed."

"Our theater is plainly, in theory and fact, a laboratory for research. We produce plays often very little known. "Ours is the first such theater in England. Between us and the commercial theater there are the Sunday societies. We, having in mind that research in the drama has been too long neglected, wanted to do something neither the commercial theater nor the Sunday societies were doing."

Turning Dutch Pages
"Only the Greek archaeologists and the Elizabethan students had hitherto been willing to do the thing we are turning. Study of the theater has traditionally been almost purely literary lines. . . I believed there was, buried in the history of the theater, a quantity of influences which would affect our commercial theater beneficially if they could be brought forth by study. It must be true, for immediately leaders in the commercial theater have helped us with their co-operative interest. Actors volunteered to help us by the score. We have a list of perhaps 100. Last season we gave five plays, and the actors each, with three weeks for rehearsing of each play. The actors were paid, not as much as they must be in future for, although the university has been generous and the subscriptions from the public—a guinea gave a subscriber an inclusive ticket—have been hand-capped a bit for finances."

"The theater, happily ours for a little changing from a building that formerly housed the Department of Aeronautics, was designed by Herbert Norris. There are three stages. A flight of steps leads from the main stage to the audience space, and since the steps match the width of the full stage they provide a fore-stage. Behind the main stage is a large room, eight or nine feet deep. The full depth of the stage is permanently decorated to supply a setting of Elizabethan houses. A



JOHN RAMSAY ALLARDICE NICHOL
Professor of English Language and Literature at University of London.

North Woods' Pioneering Days Recalled by Lumber Trails

Hikers Find Romance Along Abandoned Rail Lines and
Camps—Berries Grow Luxuriantly Along Road-
beds—Forests Reclaiming Their Own

BARTLETT, N. H., Aug. 13 (AP)—The romance of the North Woods is brought home vividly to one who follows through the forest the winding route of an abandoned lumber railroad. In many places the history of the industry is a visual representation. But they may not share at all in the production of the plays. The acting is secondary to the motive of the play and the indices of its period, and while the acting of the play is entertaining and often beautifully achieved it is of relative importance compared to the fundamental theories of the drama.

One of these lines starts in Lower Bartlett and follows the east branch of the Saco River for many miles northward into the forest until the shadow of the almost perpendicular slopes of Doublehead Mountain. When this line was built it tapped a region of virgin timberland. A narrow roadbed was carved out of the hills and filled in through the swamps, ties were laid and railroad with sand and gravel, rude but strong bridges were stretched across the river tributaries and a long, high trestle carried the railroad over the river at one point.

At favorable points where there was a stretch of level ground, camps were established. From these logging roads were cut in all directions over the mountains. Millions of great pines and spruces were felled, hauled into camp, cut into lumber and sent out for the uses of civilization on the long trains of cars that rumbled over the lumber railroad.

Last Train Rolls Out
It was a matter of years, but at last the lumbering industry of the region was exhausted. The last train rolled out with the camp equipment. The camp buildings were abandoned. The rails were removed but the ties and bridges remained. This was long ago. No sooner had the hordes of lumbermen departed than nature began her work of restoration. The forest remained its own. Seeds from the unmoistened hardwood trees fell on the devastated areas which once had been unbroken miles of spruce and pine. Seedlings sprang up and grew rapidly.

Today a hardwood forest with only here and there an evergreen tree covers the region. In many places, especially in the swamps where the alders are thick, trees have forced their way up through the gravel of the railroad bed. The ties are rotting fast and some have sunk into the ground. The spring freshets have carried away great sections of the bridges and trestles. The camp buildings are falling into ruin. Wild blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries grow in abundance along the roadbed. On one camp site roses bloom in July, mute evidence that some lumberman's family had a love of beauty.

Now Put to New Use
Like several other abandoned lumber railroads, this one is being put to a new use. Its upper reaches lie within the White Mountain National Forest and the forest rangers have turned it into a serviceable trail. A

7000 TO ATTEND CAMPAIGN RALLY

Republicans to Gather in
Force at Worcester—
Plan Other Meetings

An intensive pre-primary campaign will be opened by Massachusetts Republicans at Worcester next Saturday afternoon, when more than 7000 are expected to gather from central Massachusetts. A week later another rally will be held in Springfield for the western part of the State, to be followed Sept. 1 by a state-wide gathering at Norumbega Park.

These three rallies are expected to bring out a larger than the average primary vote on Sept. 14, although the contest for the Attorney-General nomination is the only one on the state ticket. There will be many local contests for the legislative nominations, district attorneys, sheriffs and for Congressional ticket places in several districts.

At Worcester the speakers will include Senator Butler, Lieutenant-Governor Allen and John Q. Tilson, Connecticut, member of the United States House of Representatives. Representative George R. Stobbs of Worcester will preside.

Representative Tilson, who was Republican majority floor leader at the last session, will tell of the Administration's record. The keynote of the rally doubtless will be "Elect Butler," and he will also discuss national affairs.

Sound amplifiers will be placed so that all may hear the addresses, which are scheduled to begin at 2 o'clock. Luncheon will be served at 12:30 o'clock. The Knickerbocker Hotel Quartet of Boston, which won a national elimination contest in New York, will sing. The American Legion Band of Worcester will play.

At the meeting Aug. 21 in Springfield, the rally will begin at 10 o'clock and last until evening. A parade will open the session. The principal speaker will be Simon D. Fess (R.), United States Senator from Ohio, and talks will be given by state and local candidates.

Details are not completed for the rally at Norumbega Park. An automobile caravan of about 30 machines will start from Springfield, escorting a float representing a "G. O. P." elephant. More automobiles will be added to the procession in Worcester and other cities along the route.

NAHANT TAX RATE RISES
The board of assessors of the town of Nahant announced the 1926 tax rate yesterday to be \$32 on each \$1000 of valuation. This is an increase of \$2 over that of last year and said to be the highest in the history of the town. The valuation for this year was announced to be \$4,837,869. Last year it was \$4,695,412. The personal property valuation shows a decrease of \$24,000.

Tests Prove Successful
"Boston, Detroit, Cleveland and several other cities have arcades running through buildings which have been found to be practical and useful for pedestrians. This is the Burlington Arcade in London, which is a place of interest to all high-class shopping trade, as well as the Arcade Vivienne, in Paris, have for many years been very successful as trading centers and in attracting visitors. The reason for this is a well-known fact: people who are on foot would rather walk around an elevation than ascend a ramp or flight of steps to make a detour. There is nothing so unpopular with pedestrians as an elevated platform."

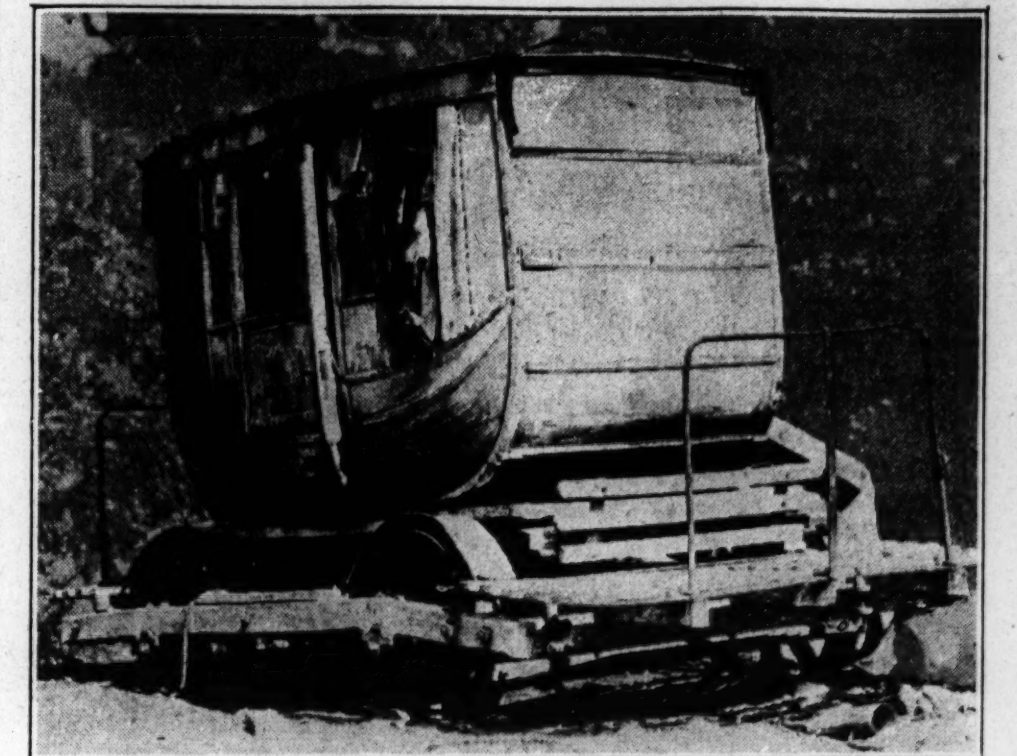
"Another measure of traffic relief would be for the proposed new skyscrapers to provide an open arcade on the ground floor inside the building line for pedestrians, so that at least part of the present sidewalk could be removed for additional lanes of street traffic. This, of course, would have to become uniform to be of any value. This plan has been demonstrated on the Rue de Rivoli in Paris with great success."

Parking Space for Motors
The new skyscraper should also provide space in its basement where automobiles could be parked, according to Mr. Harrington's plan. "As we cannot reduce the demand for traffic," he said, "relief can only come from providing more space in which to handle the traffic. This additional space, which does not now exist for parking cars, must be provided by property owners on their own premises. Merchants must co-operate in eliminating the parking of cars in the streets of the midtown section. I believe that all business men will benefit from these regulations."

BOSTON BAKERS NAMED TO AID AT CONVENTION
Alton H. Hathaway and William A. Parke, of Boston, have been appointed to the reception committee to serve at the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Bakers Association in Atlantic City, Sept. 20-24. The appointment was announced by L. J. Schumaker, of Philadelphia, president of the association.

William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, and Willard Hays, formerly Postmaster-General, will be among the convention speakers. Leaders in baking and allied trades also will read papers. It is estimated that 9000 members and their families will attend. Mr. Hathaway is a member of the board of governors of the American Bakers Association.

Paul Revere Was Reported to Have Been a Commuter on This



Well, This Rubber Works Special Had the Right of Way for More Than 50 Years Between Canton Junction and the Plymouth Rubber Works. It Was the Coach de Luxe in Those Days, and It Rolloed Smoothly Along. Now It's a Memorial in the Rubber Works Yard in Plymouth.

RETENTION OF SKYSCRAPER CITY IS LINKED WITH SPACE ECONOMY

European Use of Arcades Studied to Help Solve New York
Problems—Underground Garages and Sidewalks
Among Traffic Relief Plans Recommended

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—A way in which New York may continue to develop without outgrowing its ground space has been worked out by J. E. Harrington, chairman of the traffic committee of the Broadway Association. The curtailment of the skyscraper, which has been considered seriously lately in order to keep the traffic from becoming too heavy for New York City's streets, would not be necessary under Mr. Harrington's plan, which has just been made public. Arcades, underground parking spaces, and sidewalks cut under buildings are features of the plan. Five-story buildings with one of 30 stories provides for additional "vertical transportation" by putting 30 elevators into the new building instead of the two that were adequate for the old, just so should he provide for additional "horizontal transportation." Mr. Harrington holds, by building arcades through the skyscraper buildings.

"This may at first appear as an expensive use of the land on the ground floor," Mr. Harrington said, "but where it has been done in other cities, especially in Europe, it has been found to be profitable. Small stores built on these arcades are very profitable to the owner of the building and produces more rent than restaurants, barber shops, or other lines now located in the rear end of a building, which is the least desirable portion."

Construction of suitable apartments at reasonable rentals near the retail and business districts which would be readily accessible to employers and employees would also aid in solving the problem of transit congestion, according to the plan. Medium priced apartments, located east of Third Avenue and west of Ninth Avenue, might house at least 500,000 people, it stated, who would be relieved from using the subway. Substitution of busses for street cars would also speed up traffic by eliminating the rigid line of cars on steel rails, Mr. Harrington said.

GRANGE LECTURES PLAN MAINE TOUR
PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 13.—One hundred automobiles in procession, carrying 500 Grange lecturers of the six New England states, will arrive in Portland Aug. 15. Escort will be provided by the Maine State Police and the state highway police and part of his staff.

After a day here the grangers will proceed to Orono Monday, where the annual convention of Grange lecturers will be held at the College of Agriculture, Aug. 16, 17 and 18. Plans for the entertainment of the Grangers while in this city are being made by Merle Harriman of Readfield, state Grange lecturer; Almon S. Bisbee, master of the North Deering Grange; and A. L. Cummings, secretary-manager of the State Chamber of Commerce.

The 500 Grangers will assemble at Durham, N. H., Saturday, Aug. 14. There they will stay until Sunday morning, when they will proceed to Portland, arriving in time to attend the morning service at the First Baptist Church.

Lunch will be served them by the North Deering Grange in its hall. The afternoon will be taken up by a sail down Casco Bay, following which the party will start the last lap of its journey going to Brunswick, where they will arrive Sunday morning.

JUDGE DISMISSES OIL COMPANY BILL
PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 13 (AP)—A bill in equity by the Jenkins Petroleum Process Company to compel the Sinclair Refining Company to assign a plaintiff a patent for "cracking" petroleum was dismissed by Judge John A. Peters in Federal District Court yesterday. In an opinion he described the essential details of the controversy as he views them in constructing a contract between the two corporations.

When the case was heard a year ago, apparatus was set up and many witnesses were heard in a review of all the details which enter into the production of gasoline from crude oil. It was claimed that Ulysses S. Jenkins originated a "still" for "cracking" petroleum and carried on experiments in conformity with two patents, issued to him in 1916 and 1917.

ANCIENT COACH HELD AS EXHIBIT

Mounted on Railroad Wheels
It Served for De Luxe Travel

CANTON, Mass., Aug. 13 (Special).—Near the Plymouth Rubber Works there stands an ancient coach which, but for its being mounted on flanged wheels, is strongly reminiscent of the quays before the establishment of the Quincy railroad, when travel through New England was only by coach.

Various legends have grown up about the coach. Actually it was in use for approximately a half century, according to Justice Michael Ward of the Stoughton District Court, and the president and officers of the Plymouth Rubber Works were conveyed in it, with some pomp and circumstance. It must be assumed from the railroad station at Canton Junction to the factory.

Evidently an impulse to thrift, which resulted in the devising of so picturesque a conveyance, was what induced the officials to change this old-fashioned coach from the wheeled vehicle of its time to one equipped with the flanged wheels that would permit it to run on the wooden rails, rather than to purchase a conventional railroad car which, at that time, would have been expensive and have served the purpose no better than the picturesque substitute.

There is a legend hereabout to the effect that Paul Revere, temporarily operating a bell factory in the neighborhood, was one of the most enthusiastic passengers of the strange coach. Revere began to visit Canton at about 1801 but Judge Ward believes there is no authenticated record of his having been a regular passenger in the "Rubber Works Special," as the conveyance was known in its time.

PLAN DE MOLAY CONCLAVE
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13 (Special).—The New England conclave, Order of De Molay, will take place in this city, Nov. 25 to 28. A strong program is in preparation; J. Hamilton Lewis of this city is secretary.

PORTLAND TO WELCOME 500 ON WAY TO ORONO CONVENTION
PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 13.—One hundred automobiles in procession, carrying 500 Grange lecturers of the six New England states, will arrive in Portland Aug. 15. Escort will be provided by the Maine State Police and the state highway police and part of his staff.

After a day here the grangers will proceed to Orono Monday, where the annual convention of Grange lecturers will be held at the College of Agriculture, Aug. 16, 17 and 18. Plans for the entertainment of the Grangers while in this city are being made by Merle Harriman of Readfield, state Grange lecturer; Almon S. Bisbee, master of the North Deering Grange; and A. L. Cummings, secretary-manager of the State Chamber of Commerce.

The 500 Grangers will assemble at Durham, N. H., Saturday, Aug. 14. There they will stay until Sunday morning, when they will proceed to Portland, arriving in time to attend the morning service at the First Baptist Church.

Lunch will be served them by the North Deering Grange in its hall. The afternoon will be taken up by a sail down Casco Bay, following which the party will start the last lap of its journey going to Brunswick, where they will arrive Sunday morning.

JUDGE DISMISSES OIL COMPANY BILL
PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 13 (AP)—A bill in equity by the Jenkins Petroleum Process Company to compel the Sinclair Refining Company to assign a plaintiff a patent for "cracking" petroleum was dismissed by Judge John A. Peters in Federal District Court yesterday. In an opinion he described the essential details of the controversy as he views them in constructing a contract between the two corporations.

When the case was heard a year ago, apparatus was set up and many witnesses were heard in a review of all the details which enter into the production of gasoline from crude oil. It was claimed that Ulysses S. Jenkins originated a "still" for "cracking" petroleum and carried on experiments in conformity with two patents, issued to him in 1916 and 1917.

ELECTION OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE PLACES FOR REGISTRATION

Stations Will Be Opened for Ten Days in Each of Boston's 22 Wards to Prepare Voters for State Primaries September 14

To make registration for voting in the party primaries on Sept. 14 and the state election on Nov. 2 easy for every citizen who desires to take part, the Board of Election Commissioners announced today that beginning tomorrow and for the succeeding nine week days special places for registration will be open from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. in each of the 22 wards of Boston, while the central office on the first floor of the City Hall Annex will be open from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m. Registration for the state primaries on Sept. 14 will close on Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Registration for the state election will be continued until Wednesday, Oct. 13. Citizens registering for the state primaries will be eligible to vote in the regular election in November, while those who may fail to register by Aug. 25 for the primaries may qualify for participation in the November balloting any time before Oct. 13.

The election commissioners expect that the registration this summer and fall will bring the list close or equal to that attained for the city election last fall when 233,058 voters qualified. The election commissioners explained that no application for registration will be received at any ward registration office unless applicant's name appears on the printed police listing of residents in Boston as of April 1, 1926. Applicants of alien nativity, the election commissioners state, will not be permitted to be referred to the Central Office in the City Hall Annex in Oct. 13.

Registration places in the different wards of Boston, the dates and hours of opening follow:

- AUGUST 14, 16, 17, 18 AND 19
OCTOBER 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 5
From 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.
- Ward 1—James Otis School, Paris Street.
- Ward 2—Ward Room, Bunker Hill and Lexington Street, corner Malin Street.
- Ward 3—Winchell School, Blossom and Parkman streets.
- Ward 4—Charles C. Perkins School, St. Botolph Street.
- Ward 5—Abraham Lincoln School, Arlington Street, corner Malin Street.
- Ward 6—Parkman School, West Broadway, between B and C streets.
- Ward 7—Thomas C. Perkins School, Dorchester Street, near West Seventh Street.
- Ward 8—George T. Angell School, Hunneman Street.
- Ward 9—Everett School, Northampton Street, near Third Street.
- Ward 10—Thomas Dwight School, Smith Street, corner Phillips Street.
- Ward 11—George Putnam School, Columbus Avenue.
- Ward 12—Roxbury High School, Warren Street.
- Ward 13—Municipal Building, Columbus Avenue, corner Bird Street.
- Ward 14—Christopher Gibson School, Ronald Street.
- Ward 15—C. of C. Club, Eaton Square, corner Church and Adams streets.
- Ward 16—Harris School, Adams Street, corner Victory Street.
- Ward 17—Municipal Building, Washington Street, corner Norfolk Street.
- Ward 18—Phineas Bates School, Beech Street.
- Ward 19—Curtis Hall, South Street (Custodia's Room).
- Ward 20—Washington-Alison School, Cambridge Street.
- Ward 21—William Wirt Warren School, Waverley Street.
- AUGUST 20, 21, 22, 24 AND 25
OCTOBER 7, 8, 9, 11 AND 12
From 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.
- Ward 1—Paul Jones School, Horace and Byron streets.
- Ward 2—F. Tweed School, Cambridge Street, corner Oak Street.
- Ward 3—Municipal Building, Tyler Street, corner Oak Street.
- Ward 4—Martin School, Huntington Avenue.
- Ward 5—Prince School, Exeter Street, corner Newbury Street.
- Ward 6—Frederic W. Lincoln School, East Broadway, near K Street.
- Ward 7—William E. Russell School, Ronald Street.
- Ward 8—Municipal Building, Dudley Street, corner Vine Street.
- Ward 9—Roxbury Court House, Roxbury Street.

- Ward 10—Lowell School, Centre Street, corner Mozart Street.
- Ward 11—Ward Room, Minton Hall, 4th St. and Park Avenue.
- Ward 12—St. Ansgarius Episcopal Church, Elm Hill Avenue and Warren Street.
- Ward 13—Edward Everett School, Pleasant Street, near Savin Hill Avenue.
- Ward 14—Benjamin Cushing School, Belmont Street.
- Ward 15—Ellen H. Richards School, Beaufort Street.
- Ward 16—Gilbert Stuart School, Richmond Street.
- Ward 17—Municipal Building, River Street.
- Ward 18—Municipal Building, Washington and Ashland streets.
- Ward 19—Basement, Branch Public Library, Central Street, near Mt. Vernon Street.
- Ward 20—Brighton High School, Cambridge and Warren streets.
- Ward 21—Old Town Hall, Ward Room, Washington Street, near Market Street.

LOWELL FINDS HAVERHILL BUSY

Industrial Committee Told
Advertising Brought
Good Returns

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 13 (Special).—Haverhill's success in weathering industrial depression has attracted the attention of members of the Lowell industrial committee that is making a survey of the business situation in that city in an effort to improve conditions.

One of the chief features of Haverhill's success, it was pointed out, was the fact that the Lowell committee visited the city during the week and were met by Everett Bradley, president of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association; George W. Hurn, president, and George Hines, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The Lowell committee included James J. Gallagher of the city council; George F. Wells, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; John Hanley of the textile council, and Raymond M. Humphrey.

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It was pointed out to the Lowell delegation that Haverhill had been in a worse condition than Lowell is and had problems much more difficult to solve.

LYNN PUPILS TO STUDY HOUSEHOLD MECHANICS

LYNN, Aug. 13 (Special).—Manual training instruction in the first year of high school classes will include a course in home mechanics this year. Harvey S. Gruver, superintendent of schools, made the recommendation, and it was adopted by the school board.

Introduction of this course in the manual training department was introduced this year as an experiment and a test of the usefulness of such instruction. Placing washers in faucets, new fuses in electric light circuits, soldering dishpans and the ability to do well odd jobs about the house, the time to come technical knowledge and skill offers a field of usefulness for the boy or girl, for which they should be equipped, according to Superintendent Gruver.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's and Sunday's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 13

- 9:30 p. m.—WTIC's Mail Bag. 9:45 p. m.—"The Debutants" period. 10—News.
- WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters). 8 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:25—Baseball scores. 9:30—Courtney program. 7:15—Musical program. 9:30—Dance program. Directed by Ten Eyck Clay. 9:30—Dance program.
- WEAF, New York City (432 Meters). 8 p. m.—Great Notch Orchestra. 7:30—The Wandering Minstrel. 8—Special musical program. 9:30—Dance program. Jack Albin and his orchestra. 10—Pelham Heath Orchestra. Lou Rademan, conductor.
- WJZ, New York City (454 Meters). 8:05 p. m.—George Olsen's Pennsylvania orchestra. 7:30—West Point Thayer program. 9:30—Dance program. 9:30—Dance program.
- WNYC, New York City (485 Meters). 8:30 p. m.—French lessons by V. Harrison-Bell. 8:35—Baseball results. 7:15—Musical program. 9:30—Everyday Speech by Prof. Richard Mayne. 8:50—Special program.
- WOB, Newark, N. J. (465 Meters). 8:35 p. m.—Singing quartet. 8:45—Cryogenic orchestra. 9:30—Dance program. 9:30—Dance program.
- WAGO, New York City (314 Meters). 8:30 p. m.—Studio program. 7:30—Musical program. 9:30—The Gondoliers. 9:20—Duke Donatoni's orchestra.
- WFO, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters). 8:45 p. m.—Fifteen-minute organ recital. Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Traymore musical. 9:30—Shelburne dinner music. 7:15—Organ recital, auspices board of education. 8:15—Ambassador orchestra. 9:30—Dance program. 9:30—Dance program.
- WDAI, Baltimore, Md. (314 Meters). 8:30 p. m.—Sandman Circle. 8:30—Dinner musical program. 7:30—Jubilee singers. 8:30—Musical program. 9:30—Dance program. 9:30—Dance program.
- WDB, Atlanta, Ga. (425 Meters). 8 p. m.—Owen O'Brien, violinist. 10:45—Organ recital by Charles A. Shelburne.
- WGB, Clearwater, Fla. (364 Meters). 8:30 to 10 p. m.—Pipe organ recital from Peace Memorial Church; program arranged by Dr. D. A. Cunningham. 7:30—Erick Huber, organist; Ethel Howard, harp; soprano; Mrs. Gilbert Howard, contralto; Mrs. F. A. Barrett, violinist.

LOSSES BY FAIRS IN VERMONT BELIEVED TO BRING END NEAR

Officials of Expositions Point Out That Expenses Must Be Cut and Attendance Increased, or Annual Event Must Go

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 13 (Special)—Although the 16 major agricultural fair associations in Vermont are proceeding with their plans for their annual late summer and early fall exhibitions, the usual impetus and enthusiasm is lacking with some because officials feel that the time is near at hand when the country fair must go by the board.

As far back as six years ago Vermont fairs reached the saturation point so far as attendance is concerned. Extensive publicity campaigns have not been successful in increasing the attendance, which is said to have dropped in the last five years in recent years, with the exception perhaps of the smaller strictly local affairs.

Meaning of a Rainy Day
Officials point out that giving up the fairs must be considered before the associations face more debt. And in most cases, they say, debt is sure to follow in the event of a single rainy day. While there is a possible outlet from debt through rain insurance, the cost of the latter is so high that many associations feel they cannot stand the strain.

The Valley Fair at Brattleboro, often considered one of the five best fairs in New England—the other four being the Eastern States at Springfield, the Connecticut State Fair at Hartford, Conn., the Danbury (Conn.) Fair and the Brockton (Mass.) Fair—is probably the first in Vermont to step forward and declare that the Vermont fair has outlived its usefulness and that in case of added debt stockholders will be forced to face the prospect of liquidation at a loss or be required to put up more money. While this opinion is not unanimous among all, the question has brought about much discussion among fair men, many of whom declare that it is only a question of a short time when this State must give them up. In the case of Brattleboro, it has been suggested that the fair grounds be turned over to the incorporated school district for use as an athletic field.

For the past three or four years, the Brattleboro Fair has not made any money, although it has been favored with excellent weather and large attendances. The Twin State Fair at White River Junction, which up to a few years ago was generously supported by the State and which was known as the State Fair, has lost heavily in the past two seasons due to poor weather and lack of patronage. Many of the other 14 fairs have been existing through a hand-to-mouth policy.

Many Believe in Economy
There are many who believe that a little more economy in the various departments and close figuring on all sides will leave a balance on the right side of the ledger.

With a view to counteracting pres-

ent day conditions, the Vermont fairs have this year set their dates earlier than heretofore, believing that by so doing they can avoid the storms which in recent years have caused a heavy drop in attendance. The list and dates are as follows:

Addison County Fair, Middlebury, Aug. 17 to 20 inclusive; Caledonia County Fair, St. Johnsbury, Aug. 17 to 20; Franklin County Fair, Shelton, Aug. 17 to 20; Springfield Valley Fair, Springfield (Vt.), Aug. 18 and 19; Twin State Fair, White River Junction, Aug. 23 to 26 inclusive; Union Driving Park Society Fair, South Wallingford, Aug. 24, 25 and 26; Windsor County Agricultural Fair, Woodstock, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2; Orleans County Fair, Barton, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2; Battenkill Valley Industrial Fair, Manchester, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2; Champlain Valley Exposition, Essex Junction, Sept. 1 to 4 inclusive; Rutland Fair, Rutland, Sept. 6 to 11 inclusive; Dog River Valley Fair, Northfield, Sept. 13, 14 and 15; World's Fair, Tunbridge, Sept. 21, 22 and 23; Valley Fair, Brattleboro, Sept. 28 and 29; Washington County Fair, Washington, Sept. 28, 29 and 30.

GRASS STAGE BUILT FOR SALEM PAGEANT

Spectacle Planned for American Legion Convention

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 13 (Special)—A historical pageant will be a feature of the state convention of the American Legion, to be held here during the week of Sept. 5.

On the common where the performance will be given on the evenings of Sept. 7, 8, 9, and 10, a great stage of earth is under construction. It is 125 feet long and 50 feet wide, and over 800 cubic yards of loam will be required to build it. In the form of a graduated platform, it will rise from a height of 6 inches in front to 3 feet toward the rear. It will be seeded, so that a light carpet of green will cover the natural floor.

A trench three feet deep and six feet from the front of the stage has been dug to hold a 40-piece orchestra which has been engaged. Quantities of shrubbery will furnish a background and will extend in a semicircle toward the audience.

The seating plans provide for the accommodation of over 4000 people and guarantee an excellent view of the stage from all points. Amplifiers will be used so that those located at a distance from the stage will be able to hear well.

The pageant was written by Miss Nellie S. Messer of this city and will be directed by Miss Dorabel Strong of Ohio, who is scheduled to arrive here early next week when rehearsals will begin.

New Boy Scout Swimming Pool Opened by Director at Dover

Prize of \$15 Is Offered to Scout Who Suggests Name for the Artificial Pond at Camp Storrow—Must Be Week-End

By the turning of a valve, Robert S. Hale, New England Boy Scout camp director, yesterday placed in operation the newest addition to the facilities of the Boston Boy Scout Council, Camp Storrow, in Dover. The valve shut back the waters of a brook, behind a newly built dam, and made a swimming pool in which, this week-end, Boy Scouts will splash for the first time.

Troop No. 3 of Dorchester, the Edison Company troop, already has a cabin under construction on one of the hills, sites have been reserved by Troop 5, Dorchester, and other Scout groups, and it is expected that this next week-end will be "moving day" on which many other troops will visit the camp and choose locations. Arthur L. Gemme, camp director for the Boston Council, will be at the camp tomorrow and Sunday for this purpose, and thereafter Waldo E. Booth will be resident director each week-end.

Prize for Name for Pool

To encourage Scouts to visit the camp, and to obtain a name for the new pond, a prize of \$15 is offered by Mr. Hale to the Scout making the best suggestion for such a name. In order to do so, however, a Scout must first spend a week-end at the camp, and the contest will close on Dec. 1. The name chosen will be given to the pool at a special "christening" to be held during that month.

The camp is made possible by the generosity of Robert S. Hale, inspector of 60 or more Boy Scout camps throughout New England, and a good friend to the movement, who purchased the land in order to place it at the disposal of Greater Boston Scouts. Through his active interest, also, a road has been built in to the swimming pond, another is projected to connect it with a near-by highway, a well is to be dug to supplement the spring already flowing, a headquarters cabin has been built, and another is planned, and all over the site there is constant activity.

The dam and the dike which supplements it, however, form the most important construction, shutting back the waters of a brook to make a pool about 500 feet long and 200 feet wide, with a present depth of eight feet at the dam, which may be increased later when the work is completed.

Designed by Dedham Man

The dam was designed by Erastus Worthington of Dedham and constructed by Oscar Starkweather of Needham. To supplement the swimming pool, there is on the other side of the land, Worthington Pond, whose owners have placed it at the disposal of the Boy Scouts for swim-

ming, thus giving the new camp very complete facilities for this sport.

It is planned eventually to develop in Dover and Westwood a big Boy Scout center comparable to that which now exists in Palisades Park, on the Hudson River, at Bear Mountain, and at other places in the United States. Already, in addition to Camp Storrow, there is Scoutland, established in 1918, also through Mr. Hale's generosity, on his land, and adjoining this new camp, the Norumbega Boy Scout Council has a site on which nine cabins have been erected by as many Scout troops. In all about 300 acres are in use now for Scout purposes, and it is planned to increase greatly the usefulness of this tract of land.

The camp will make its formal bow to visitors probably on Columbus Day. A barbecue is planned, with sports and demonstrations, and a general inspection of the camp sites by parents and friends of the Scouts.

GRAIN EXCHANGE'S NEEDS SURVEYED

Committee to Inquire Into New Quarters

Appointment of a committee of members of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, to investigate the need of different quarters than those now occupied in the old Chamber of Commerce Building at 177 Milk Street, is announced by the exchange. This action follows a recent special meeting of the exchange, at which the organization voted unanimously against buying the building they now occupy.

The building, which was built in 1892, has housed the grain, feed, flour, hay and allied trades for many years. It is owned by the Chamber of Commerce, and they offered to sell it to the exchange when outside interests made an offer for it, said to be upward of \$500,000. The exchange has a lease on their present quarters until Feb. 1, 1928, but if adequate quarters are found elsewhere, may move out before that time, it is understood.

Albert K. Tapper, president of the Exchange, appointed the following committee to prepare plans for the future: Herbert L. Hammond, Warren G. Torrey, Andrew L. O'Toole, Richard E. Pope and Albert K. Tapper. The duties of the committee are: "to look after and protect the interests of the exchange and to see that arrangements can be made to provide suitable quarters for the members and for the continuance of the work of the Exchange."

SLIGHT DECLINE IN LIVING COST

State Department Reports Food and Clothing at Lower Levels

Slight decreases in the "cost of living" for July as compared to June, were reported today at the State House by Charles H. Adams of Melrose, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life.

Taking the unit of 100 as the average retail prices in 1913, the year before the World War, the unit is now 161.9. The budget figure for June was 162.5, or a reduction of .6 in costs.

The report in part was as follows: "In the food section of the budget, decreases were noted in the prices of meats, eggs, lard, sugar, molasses, flour, bread, potatoes, onions, evaporated apples, and oatmeal, which were only partially offset by slight increases in the prices of fish, milk, butter, cheese, tea, coffee, rice, prunes, vinegar, dried beans and canned goods."

"Flour, meats, and potatoes, three important items in this section, show increases of 72, 60 and 54 per cent, respectively, above the 1913 level. Potatoes, however, have decreased about 50 per cent since April of this year. Sugar, which represents about 5 per cent of the total food expenditures, is only about 1 cent a pound above the pre-war price, and its increased use at present prices in connection with other foods would tend to reduce living costs."

"Perishable fruits and vegetables, while not included in the index, are a seasonal factor in living costs, but the high prices at which they are marketed, due to our expensive marketing system, tend to increase rather than decrease living costs."

"The clothing index declined about 12.5 per cent, due to decreases in the prices of suits, shoes, hats, hosiery, collars, men's underwear and cotton fabrics. Slight increases were noted in the prices of gloves, shirts and women's underwear."

"An increase was noted in the fuel and light section of the budget, due to higher prices of coal and kerosene, which were not offset by decreases which occurred in the prices of gas and electricity. Anthracite prices were generally increased 25 cents per ton on July 1, following increases at the mines."

"New construction, although continuing at a high rate, has largely consisted of houses which demand high rentals, and has not as yet greatly affected the rentals of persons having limited incomes."

"The purchasing power of the dollar in July, 1926, compared with 1913 was 61½c."

PETITION WITHDRAWN ON ROXBURY GARAGE

Permit Had Been Sought on Howland Street

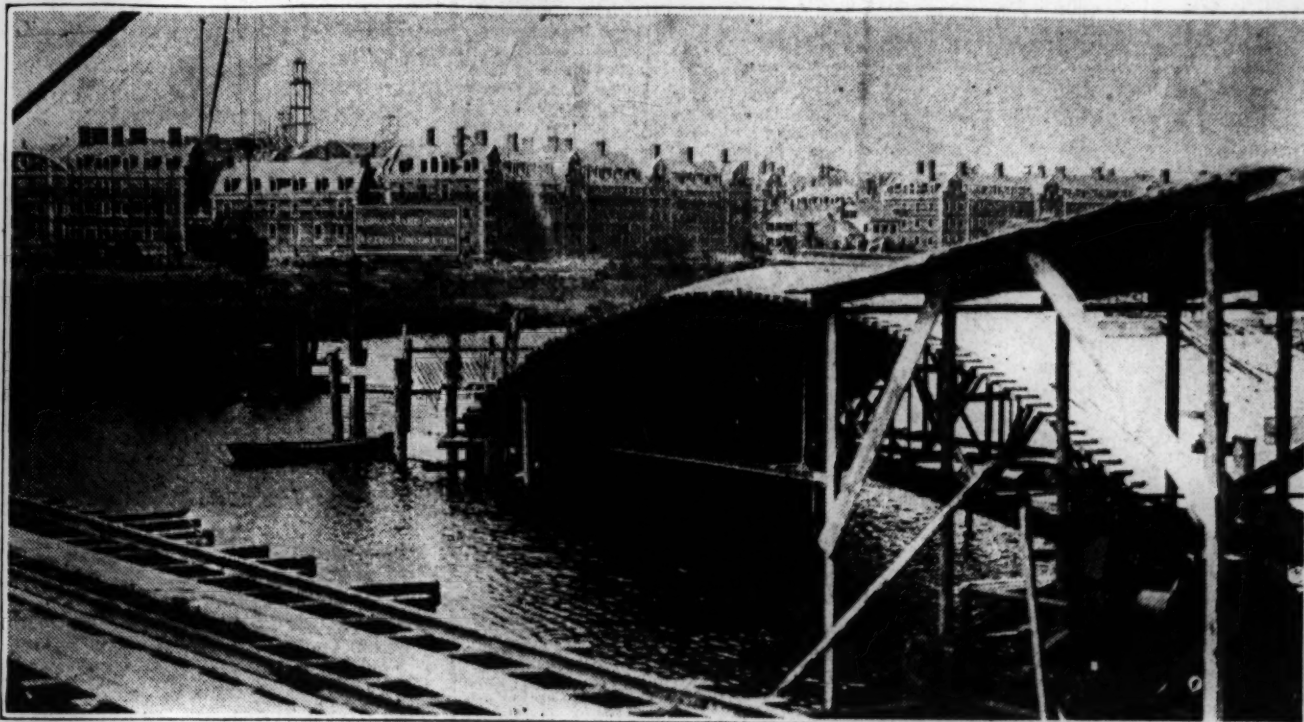
Leave to withdraw has been granted on the application for a permit to erect a public garage at ½ and ½ B, in Howland Street, Roxbury, through action by the Board of Street Commissioners of Boston. Upon notification to the street commissioners on Monday of this week by Max Brown, the latest applicant for a permit to erect the garage, the request was granted as the board had granted the permit upon three previous occasions and later George C. Neal, state fire commissioner, overruled the board and refused his sanction on the ground that the garage should not be erected in a residential neighborhood under the zoning law restrictions.

TOWELS' USE ON SHOES DRAWS CITY'S PROTEST

John P. Engert, superintendent of public buildings of the city of Boston, issued an order yesterday threatening the city some \$6000 yearly when he abolished the practice of the city's furnishing the employees of the various departments with free towels.

In a communication to the heads of all of the departments the public buildings superintendent said that the privilege had been abused greatly by many employees, that the towels were not intended to be used to polish shoes or to dust chairs and tables.

Harvard's New Span Across the Charles River



Contributions From Friends and Associates of John W. Weeks, the Former Secretary of War, Are Being Used to Build This Link Connecting the University Proper With the New College of Business Administration, Buildings of Which Appear in the Background.

WORK PROGRESSING ON UNIQUE BRIDGE

Will Be Used Only for Pedestrian Traffic

The John W. Weeks footbridge across the Charles River, construction of which is nearing completion, will soon form a connecting link between Harvard University proper and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Gifts for the building of the bridge have been received from individuals, former business associates of Mr. Weeks and those who have since been admitted to the firm of which he was one of the founders, in commemoration of his achievement, in behalf of the Commonwealth and the Nation.

Construction was authorized in the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature. The engineering is being carried out by the Metropolitan District Commission and it is expected that its maintenance by the Commonwealth will be supervised by the Metropolitan Park Commission.

The bridge will be for foot traffic only and will also connect the Business Administration buildings with the Harvard University heating and lighting supply.

Mainly through the efforts of Mr. Weeks as Secretary of War and those of Dwight F. Davis, then Assistant Secretary, the plan of sending a selected group of United States Army officers to the Harvard University School of Business Administration was adopted. Both Mr. Weeks and Mr. Davis were graduated from Harvard in the class of 1900.

NEW RADIO BOOK WILL BE ISSUED

J. A. Moyer Also Revising His Volume on Motors

A new book entitled "Radio Construction and Repairing" will be issued about Oct. 1 by James A. Moyer of Boston, director of the division of university extension in the State Department of Education. Mr. Moyer is now writing the volume, which will be his second book on radio and his twelfth in all.

John F. Wostrel, a supervisor in the department and a radio expert, is assisting Mr. Moyer in the writing of the new book. He also was co-author with Mr. Moyer in 1924 of a book entitled "Practical Radio."

In addition, Mr. Moyer is revising his book, "Gasoline Automobiles," issued in 1921. This also will be available in October.

These two books are being prepared for the department extension work, to be released for class-room or correspondence courses. Since Mr. Moyer became director of the extension division he has accepted no royalties from books sold through the department, although a large number of copies was distributed.

Mr. Moyer, since being graduated from Harvard in 1899, has been prominent in engineering circles. During the war he was appointed by the Secretary of War to investigate mechanical devices submitted for trial to the War Department. For many years he has been secretary and treasurer of the National University Extension Association.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER IS NAMED

Howard F. Fritch Promoted by B. & M. Company

The appointment of Howard F. Fritch, president of the Boston and Maine Transportation Company, to be passenger traffic manager of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company is announced by Gerrit Fort, vice-president. Mr. Fritch, the latest of a group of young men appointed to higher positions in the Boston and Maine recently, assumes his new duties on Aug. 16.

As assistant to the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Fritch has been engaged in special studies of passenger traffic conditions on the Boston and Maine during the past two years, at the same time that he has organized and directed the operation of the motor coach services of the Boston and Maine Transportation Company.

A graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute in the class of 1910, he joined the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company immediately afterward, and was assistant general manager when he went to the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1924.

COMBAT MOTOR VIOLETIONS
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13.—Continuing their efforts to suppress constant violations of the automobile

Pressmen Build First Labor Union Church

Special Correspondence

Knoxville, Tenn.
WHAT is said to be the first church erected by a labor organization in the world and the first memorial to be built by a labor union in America, is announced in the memorial chapel of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America. It is being constructed at Pressmen's Home, Tenn., near Knoxville, in honor of members of the organization who served in the World War. Dedication will take place on the opening day of the thirty-first biennial convention of the international organization at Pressmen's Home, Aug. 23.

of the camp a pageant written by Miss Dorothy Webb of Winthrop. Among the instructors are Miss Carter, Mrs. Ralph W. George, Miss Grace A. Parker of Portland, Miss Eleanor Stinson of Gorham, Miss Adelaide Bailey, Mrs. Gerald P. Clifford, Miss Clara Collins, Miss Helen MacDonald and Miss Charlotte Moore.

ITALY REASSURES THE ABYSSINIANS

Reply to Protest Handed to League Secretariat

By Wireless

ROME, Aug. 13.—The Italian reply to Ras Tafari's protest against the Anglo-Italian economic agreement in Abyssinia has been handed to the Secretariat of the League at Geneva.

In Italian official quarters the situation is viewed with a certain amount of optimism, since not only the Italian Government in its note gives renewed assurances of absolute respect for Abyssinian sovereignty, but especially as Rome has been informed that the French Government has instructed its own representative at Addis Ababa to exert his influence on the Abyssinian regent to soften his hostility toward the Anglo-Italian agreement.

France's action is regarded as very friendly and it is hoped the present dispute will end amicably. It is now the turn of Abyssinia to say whether it is satisfied with the Anglo-Italian explanations, or whether the case should be submitted to the League for final decision. It is doubtful, however, if the latter course will be adopted.

Meanwhile the visit of the Duke of Abruzzi to Abyssinia has been officially postponed until the incident is settled.

Walrus Wins Time to Talk Cabbages

New Hampshire Eats 40,000 Barrels and Discusses Whys and Wherefores

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 12 (AP)—The time has come, as the walrus remarked, to talk of cabbages. New Hampshire people and tourists who visit the state like the succulent vegetable well enough to consume 40,000 barrels of cabbage in a year. New Hampshire farmers raise 25,000 barrels or 61½ per cent of this total. The rest comes mainly from produce commission merchants in Boston.

The agricultural experiment station at the University of New Hampshire, which has determined these facts in a state-wide economic survey, put a question mark after the problem of growing at home enough cabbages to supply the entire demand.

It points out that this could be done easily by the addition of only 40 acres to the Granite State farmers' cabbage patches but warns that any general expansion in the crop would necessitate shipping to outside markets at a somewhat lower price than now received.

Data on the cost of production is too meager at present to warrant definite advice, but the investors say cabbages fit well into a general dairy farm organization.

VERMONT LABOR MEN RE-ELECT W. H. EAGER

State Federation Ends Convention at Brattleboro

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 13 (AP) W. H. Eager of Barre, was re-elected president of the Vermont branch of the American Federation of Labor at the closing session of its state convention here. Six vice-presidents were elected. Charles H. Ragen of Montpelier, M. P. Sullivan of Granville, Robert Stewart and Mrs. Mae Berry, of Brattleboro, John Geals of Barre and Franklin M. Sharpley of Burlington. Fred W. Sultor of Barre was re-elected corresponding secretary and S. L. Huffmire of Rutland was re-elected treasurer.

The place of the next meeting was left with the executive board. The convention adopted a resolution presented by Robert S. Stewart of Brattleboro, representing the Granite Cutters International Association, that a bill be presented to the State Legislature extending the benefits of the workmen's compensation act.

Winter sunshine around the Mediterranean

Will be featured in a Supplement to be included with the October 22 issue of

The Christian Science Monitor

Special articles and advertisements will present an intimate picture of the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

The Winter Sunshine Supplement will give you helpful information and assist you in planning your winter tour.

Individuals or committees in the British Isles and Continental Europe desiring extra copies of The Christian Science Monitor containing this Winter Sunshine Supplement may forward their orders to the Monitor's London Office, at 2, Adelphi Terrace.

All other orders should be addressed to the publication office.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BAN IS ASKED ON FOX HUNTING

British S. P. C. A. Is Requested to Explain Its Attitude

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Henry B. Amos, secretary of the League for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals, in a statement to the press, urges the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to clear up without delay its attitude toward fox-hunting and other outdoor "diversions," which, he says, is causing serious disquiet among many humanitarians all over the British Isles.

"No one will wish to criticize unduly a society like the R. S. P. C. A., which is doing such a good work both for animals and the community," he writes and continues: "There is, however, a limit to such an attitude, and the recent annual meeting of the society raises the question whether, by its tacit acquiescence in the cruelties associated with blood-sports, the R. S. P. C. A. does not give sanction to a double standard of morality in our relations with animals."

"Let me illustrate. Suppose anyone were to go into his back garden and with his terrier worry a neighbor's cat; he would be sent to prison for a month or more for cruelty. But suppose this same person joined a party of 50 or 100 others in a fox-hunt and, with from 30 to 50 dogs kept for the purpose, chased a fox for two or three hours, and finally, when the poor animal was dead-beat and found even his 'earth' blocked against him, worried him to death, the hunter would not only get off scot-free, but it would be said of him he was engaged in a 'noble sport.' Now, why should the greater crime go unpunished?"

"That such 'sports' should be organized for 'pleasure' is humiliating enough. But that they should be indulged in mainly by the best educated, the richest, and the most influential people in the land, and indirectly buttressed by our leading animal welfare society, is surely a painful reflection on all who are striving to build up in any way a truly healthy and righteous civilization."

FRANCE INVADIED BY LABOR HOSTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Government, like that of Italy, is making strenuous efforts to maintain the interest of these Poles in their motherland. The Poles in Poland are published, stores are maintained by Polish proprietors, and most of all, nationalism is encouraged by providing Polish priests and teachers.

Nevertheless, economic factors are at work which promise to overcome all these efforts directed from the mother country. These Poles were accustomed to one of the lowest standards of living in all Europe before they came to France. They lived on the land, were harried by wars, starved when crops failed and were taxed to the limit. The change in their living conditions, even in the still war-marked districts of northern France and western Belgium, is so much for the better that the two can hardly be compared.

The Polish Miner
In France the Polish family whose father is a miner lives in a six-room cottage built according to the very latest ideas in housing and village planning. They have electric light, hot water from the pithead in many instances, a good-sized vegetable garden with an adequate allowance of water for watering the plants, and are allowed seven tons of coal a year for their domestic use. Furthermore, they have exchanged the long, grinding day of the agricultural worker for a definite eight-hour, six-day week.

In view of all this, it is natural to ask why British coal miners, with living conditions far below those just described and with generations of experience in coal-getting behind them, have remained in their condition of equal and chronic unemployment rather than make the short journey from the British coal field to the fields of northern France. Those in charge of the actual operation of the French mines say that the reason is that the British miners are "trop prétentieux," a phrase which may be taken to mean that they expect too much.

Cost of Living
Based on the figures for 1914 as 100, the cost of living in France is now about 457. In general, wages have either conformed to this ratio or have improved upon it. Living standards for the general run of workers all over France have never been so high, nor has legislation to safeguard the interests of the workers ever been so highly developed. These laws are strictly enforced and the native French workers see to it that the foreign workers are as well protected as themselves, in order not to develop a class of workers who might find favor with employers because of less onerous restrictions. Up to this time there has been little effort to persuade any of the foreign workers in France to become French citizens, and in fact the law made

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this a slow and tedious process. A bill has now passed the Senate reducing the period required from ten to three years, or in cases where the applicant has served in an Allied army, or has a French diploma, to one year. It is very probable that this bill will become a law. The real test will come when France, having absorbed all the foreign workers it requires, puts up real barriers at its frontiers, such as the United States has done. When that time arrives the foreign worker in France will have to make up his mind as to his future allegiance, and everything now foreseeable points to his choosing France for his country.

Attitude of French
While the problem of the British is unemployment, that of the French is employment, and the latter is causing as much worry as the former. It is certainly true that, next to the plight of the franc, there is no subject of such widespread interest among the native French as the discussion of the 3,000,000 foreigners who have come to live in France. Of these various groups the Italians, Spaniards and Poles have been described.

There remain the third and fifth numerically most important groups, the Belgians with 460,352 and the Swiss with 146,273. Neither of these groups cause the French any concern; they speak French, have practically identical ideals and habits of life as the French and fit into French life as easily, if not more easily, than Americans and Canadians in each other's countries.

Two of the remaining groups, the Russians with about 90,000 and the Czechs with about 40,000 are finding a reasonably cordial welcome in France. Russians of the upper classes were always popular in France in pre-war days, and many Russians now driving taxicabs, working as dishwashers or waiters in restaurants, or serving in other menial capacities are said to have been affluent visitors and ready spenders in pre-war France. Their plight is truly pitiable, yet they carry on in the face of all difficulties and long for the day when a different régime in Russia will make it possible for them to see their native land again.

Czechs Returning Home
Of all foreign groups who come to France to earn a livelihood the Czechs are far and away the best, but for a number of reasons they are preferring to return to Czechoslovakia and their numbers in France are declining. They came to Paris at a time when the exchanges turned their French wages into twice what they would have been at home. Now the tables are turned so far as monetary affairs are concerned; stabilization is a fact in Czechoslovakia, while in France the franc steadily depreciates.

The only groups toward which open dislike is shown by the French are the three groups who come to France not to labor and produce but to spend money and enjoy life, the Americans, British and Germans. The average Frenchman who sees one of these three nationalities spending money freely becomes convinced that the rich foreigner is to blame for the steadily rising prices which the Frenchman himself has to pay. It is a thoroughly understandable state of mind, but rather annoying to the foreigner, who perhaps knows enough about economics and foreign exchange to know that if it were not for the vast sums being spent in France by foreigners the exchanges would be a great deal worse than they are. It has been estimated by bankers in a position to form reliable opinions that from the first of April to the first of October this year the three main tourist groups will spend an average of \$5,000,000 a day in France.

Taxation of Foreigner
The rather natural reaction to their feelings on the part of the French has been a determination to make the foreigner pay through the nose for everything he buys. Luxury taxes, hotel taxes, restaurant taxes, and various other taxes are being piled on in a way likely to drive away many tourists if it were not for the fact that the depreciation of the franc has so far kept a few jumps ahead of the legislative bodies.

It is obvious that an end must come to the currency depreciation that has so greatly stimulated French trade and that in the reconstruction period which must follow a return to sound money, great disruption is likely in French industries. A large volume of unemployment, with 3,000,000 non-French workers in France, is a problem having a great many possibilities, most of them dubious.

It is these economic factors that are causing hard thinking in France rather than the fears expressed by the more superficial thinkers that France is in any danger of losing its identity through having to assimilate millions of foreigners.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

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"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

In the Lighter Vein

W. P. B. asks, "Why don't you change your heading to 'I Record Only the Funny Hours'?" Thanks, Bill.

(Note: By the way, how many are aware that the present heading is the same as the one used over a column of good humor when the Monitor was first established?—Ed.)



"Oh, Mother, guess what! I just saw a lady with great long hair gathered up in a bun on the top of her head and held there with pieces of bent wire."

"We saw the advertisement about this house being for sale, and we've come to see it."

"Yes, madam, but after reading the ad writer's description of it we have decided not to sell."

—Wall Street Journal.

Bobby: "Do you like music, Ted?"

Ted (just returned from his first piano lesson): "There's nothing to it! I wish I had never learned to play."

During a recent boat race on the Thames, the contestants were encouraged by men with rattles on the banks. We hear that one enthusiastic supporter got out his two-seater and shook it vigorously. —Humorist.

Mrs. O'Malley: "Me sister writes that every glass jar in that box we sent was broken. Are you sure you printed 'This side up with care' on it?"

Pat: "Oh, am. An' thinkin' they wouldn't see it on the top O' printed it on the bottom as well."

—Mutual Magazine.

"International Planning" Urged

as Europe's Way Out of Discords

City Planning on World Scale Seen as Need in Adjusting

Divergent Economic and Political Boundaries

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—"International planning" somewhat along the lines of city planning, so as to obtain a harmonious relation between the cultural and political units on the one hand and modern industrial and economic forces on the other, is seen as the chief problem confronting post-war Europe, by Prof. Roderick Duncan McKenzie of the University of Washington. Professor McKenzie has just completed a survey of European countries as traveling fellow under the Kahn Foundation for the Foreign Travel of American Teachers.

The report, sent from Europe, was made public on behalf of the Kahn trustees by Frank D. Fackenthal, secretary to the faculty at Columbia University.

An over-industrialization and an apparently growing tendency on the

part of countries to compel consumption of commodities locally produced by erecting tariff barriers are noted by Professor McKenzie as signs of the "striking disharmony" with which he says Europe is struggling.

Cities Meet New Needs

The same town planning, which he saw evolving reorganized cities in keeping with the new industrial needs, should be applied, on a large scale he says, to solve problems caused by complex national frontiers.

There seems to be a growing tendency for each part of the world to make more and more of the com-

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The French have been holding street demonstrations to show their dissatisfaction with the terms of the American debt pact. It seems, however, that it isn't the terms they object to, it's the principal of the thing.—Judge.

"Have you noticed that modern artists sign their pictures at the bottom?"

"Yes, so people can tell the top from the bottom."

"Yesterday we had beef," said the husband. "It seems, as a matter of economy, we should have boiled the bone for soup today."

"No bone came," said the new bride, "but I could have boiled the can."

"A fine baby boy," was the announcement.

"Great!" exclaimed the father. "Now, in a few years I can see a circus again."

—Punch

Husband (to listening-in wife): "What's the matter, dear? Is it bad news or Stravinsky?"

In order to get a crowd about him a street vander drew from his pocket a dollar bill and called for bids. "What am I offered for this dollar?" he shouted.

Bids came slowly from a few skeptical listeners who gathered. Finally a boy bid 40 cents.

"Going! Going! Sold to this boy for 40 cents," said the vender.

Before he handed it to the boy he asked for the 40 cents.

"Just take it out of the dollar, and give me the change," replied the lad.

—Punch

"Switzerland, obviously unsuited for agriculture, is trying to build up its rural life by putting a high tariff on imported foodstuffs. At the same time it is seeking to cultivate its tourist crop by making the most of its physical attractions. However, as tourists are influenced by price levels as well as by mountain scenery the high cost of living in Switzerland is turning the tide of travelers in other directions."

"There is every reason to believe that the regional planning movement will spread rapidly in the future," Professor McKenzie says in conclusion. "The mobility of life is fast making our old boundaries ineffective and wasteful. The time has come when spatial relations must be considered on a larger scale and this requires a reorganization of our old schemes of public administration."

"And just as regional planning is necessary to deal with problems connected with local administration and local boundaries, so international planning is an absolute necessity in dealing with international problems and boundaries."

CHINESE STUDENTS ALLIANCE

PHILADELPHIA—The eastern branch of the Chinese Students Alliance in America will hold its twenty-second annual conference on the University of Pennsylvania campus during the week of Sept. 9 to 14. It is announced by E. W. Mumford, secretary of the university.

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—Punch

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GENERAL MOTOR STOCK DIVIDEND

Company Announces 50 Per Cent Distribution From August 1

Special From Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A 50 per cent stock dividend to the stockholders of the General Motors Corporation, valued at about \$600,000,000, has been declared by the board of directors for issue on Sept. 11 to the holders of common stock of record on Aug. 21.

The decision followed a year's business which led Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation, to say at the close of the directors' meeting that "the outlook at present is satisfactory."

The issue will increase to about 9,000,000 the number of outstanding shares of General Motors common stock, with a total of 10,000,000 authorized. The common stock at present stands at 5,500,000 shares. It is listed at no par value, but the price at the closing just preceding the dividend declaration stood at 20 3/4, which would make its valuation \$110,000,000 at present, or \$1,750,000,000 if the stock remains at that level after the impending issue.

Besides the 9,000,000 shares of common stock that will be outstanding after the issue of the stock dividend, the corporation has out \$104,827,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred, \$2,175,700 of 6 per cent cumulative preferred and \$3,039,900 of 5 per cent debenture stock. It has no bonded indebtedness.

The stock dividend, which, in value, was said to exceed that known to have been declared by any other company in the United States, was accepted in Wall Street as establishing General Motors as the premier American industrial enterprise. The United States Steel Corporation, which has long held this position, has \$508,302,500 of \$100 common stock, and \$360,281,100 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred and a funded debt, as of July 1, 1925, of \$506,055,578.

The announcement of the stock dividend declaration brought less of a flurry on the New York Stock Exchange than might have been expected, because the move had been discounted largely by a rise in the stock last week. On March 29, 1926, it sold at its lowest level for the year, 11 3/4, and most of the rise to the present 20 3/4 occurred recently.

DISCUSSES ORIGIN OF EARLY RACES

Eminent Egyptologist Writes on Recently Found Evidence

LONDON.—"In the last number of the British quarterly, Ancient Egypt, the official organ of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, Sir Flinders Petrie has a second article on Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden's thesis and evidence that the Caucasus isthmus was the motherland of the Egyptian, Babylonian, Semitic and Greek civilizations. Professor Fessenden's papers on the subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of March 18, 1924, and March 8, 1925.

Sir Flinders Petrie, who is called by the magazine, Nature, the "foremost Egyptologist in the world," treats the subject exhaustively and authoritatively and his knowledge of the texts of the "Book of the Dead" and of the archaeological material which has been found in Egypt and elsewhere enables him to add in several instances to Professor Fessenden's proofs. Sir Flinders Petrie's summary of his conclusions on the subject is as follows: "It appears, then, that the cultural connections of the earliest Egyptians, as well as the physical descriptions in their mythology, point to the Caucasus region. When, further, we find there the names of the principal places of the mythology in their relative positions, it gives strong grounds for regarding that region as the homeland of the earliest civilization of the Egyptians."

MISSOURI DRYS PLAN DEFEAT OF WET POLL

Governor Heads State-Wide Call for Conference

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13 (AP)—Missouri dry leaders are perfecting plans for a state-wide conference at Jefferson City, Sept. 2, to protest against "surrendering the State to moonshiners, bootleggers and their associates in crime" by proposed repeal of the state prohibition law. A referendum vote is to be taken in the November election.

The call for the meeting was issued by a committee, including former United States Senator X. P. Wilkey and David W. Hill, formerly speaker of the State House of Representatives, both of St. Louis. The list of 250 signers was headed by Gov. Sam Baker and three former governors.

The committee's statement declares the proposal to repeal the state prohibition law is an indirect

attack on the Constitution of the United States, by withdrawal of the State's support from the enforcement of prohibition.

MIDNIGHT RELIGIOUS SERVICES FOR WORKERS

DETROIT (Special Correspondence)—Midnight religious services launched by ministers of various denominations in Flint, for the benefit of the thousands of automobile workers whose shift ends at that hour, are being adopted in various other Michigan cities.

Short addresses by religious leaders, with songs led by a song leader, comprise the program. These meetings have until recently been held only during the early evening hours. However, the ministers felt their efforts were meeting with so satisfactory response that they put the midnight services into operation.

Circular House May Relieve Housing Shortage in Germany

Substantial Advantages to Be Gained by Mass Production—Designer's Own Residence Was Erected Within Four Days

GREIZ, Ger. (Special Correspondence)—Herr Martin Koerber, a civil engineer living in this town, has designed a circular house of two stories, having five rooms besides kitchen and bathroom, as well as a spacious cellar and attic which is so simple that it could be produced in masses in factories at the price of about \$3000 and need only be screwed together on the building site after the laying of a small brick foundation. In this manner the in-

teriors of the circular house are arranged in such a manner as to give them the requisite light. Not so in the circular house. All the sides of the house are "front" sides and therefore it can be turned in any direction. Moreover, it is designed so that if the straight staircase is made to face the north, all rooms automatically receive good light.

A circular house, Herr Koerber pointed out, also casts less shadow on its garden than a square house and, if fitted with a vaulted roof, the space has been utilized in the best manner possible.

The house is not really a circle, but a polygon of 22 angles, each angle being formed by an iron girder. The framework of the house, therefore, consists of 22 vertical girders of equal size connected with each other and erected on a brick foundation which at the same time forms the walls of the cellar. The erection of the framework of Herr Koerber's own house in Greiz, weighing only five tons, took a few men only four days. The foundation walls and the walls of the staircase and chimney are the only brickwork in the building.

The outer walls, consisting of two plates of asbestos-concrete each four millimeters thick, between which there is a layer of insulating material four centimeters in thickness, are screwed on to the 22 iron girders forming the corners of the house. Although the plates forming the walls are only 45 centimeters thick, Herr Koerber claims they have the same insulating capacity as a brick wall one meter in thickness. Built-in cupboards which take the space between the girders on the inside of the wall also act as insulators. These cupboards having a depth of 45 centimeters, which is that of the girders, line the entire wall, except where there are windows and doors.

Either Single or Two-Family
The house can be used either as a one-family or as a two-family house. In fact, the inventor figured that two families would live in it in the beginning until one of them could purchase the other section. Used as a one-family house there are a sitting room, dining room, bedroom, nursery and spare room, a lavatory, bathroom and kitchen.

When two families occupy the house, one takes the first, the other the second floor. The former has the use of the cellar, the latter that of the attic. Both have separate entrances, the family living upstairs using the main entrance from which the staircase leads to the second floor, the other using the second entrance, from which the kitchen and sitting room can be reached, and the staircase leads into the cellar. In the case of two families occupying the house the sitting room below is converted into a bedroom and the spare room and nursery upstairs into a kitchen and dining room.

More Light and Air
Since the staircase which cuts through the center of the house is straight—in order to insure safety and enable the transport of large furniture—while the outer wall is circular, the sitting and bedrooms which are the two largest, taking up almost half of their respective floors, have the shape of a half moon, that is, they are straight.

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NEW YORK CITY

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

The Oriental Rug Industry

By DICKRAN P. CHUTJIAN

THE Oriental rug has a quality peculiar to itself; it speaks of national traditions, of tribes and families. Many surviving rugs are centuries old, for weaving, one of the most ancient of the industrial arts, was probably practiced before Ra was worshiped at Heliopolis or the Pharaohs ruled in Egypt, or Babylon's glories incited her enemies to conquest. Certainly this art is one of the earliest forms in which humanity gave expression to its idea of what is beautiful. So old, indeed, is this industry that the story of the first loom lies shrouded in the waning mists of legend preceding the clear dawn of authentic history.

While the Babylonians and Egyptians each claimed precedence in the art, Ptolemy declared in favor of Egypt, saying it was for this reason that the goddess Isis was represented with a shuttle in her hand, to signify that she was the inventor of the art of weaving through the looms. The gods as pictured on the tombs in Thebes and elsewhere. The fabrics were fine and costly and the first hands busy at this craft were, undoubtedly, those of women.

At the royal festivals it was the custom to cover the couches of guests with rugs. Many of the beautiful rugs were used for religious purposes; these were called prayer rugs. The prayer rugs of Muhammadan nations were always placed so that the design pointed toward Mecca. They were used in the mosques, and were made, therefore, with special symbols woven into them. They were called Melez.

There are to be found woven into these rugs the outlines of rats, serpents, moons and stars. In the border which incloses the symbol there invariably appears the figure of a plum color, and a head and a tail to the design and this is introduced into the point of the rug.

The serpent has always figured in men's lives as an enemy and in the case of a memorial rug if the particular person for whom the rug was woven had overcome his enemies, the weaving of the rug denoted it by the manner of portrayal of this symbol. Such memorial rugs were woven by relatives, or in the case of a priest, by his parishioners. Only the rich or the religious were thus honored.

In Olden Days

Years ago every Oriental home on its native soil and its own looms. Weaving was the home industry. Even wandering shepherds wove in their tents.

It is a custom in the Orient for families to live together for two or three generations. The woman with the greatest skill in the weaving came the leader of the women at the looms, and likewise the ablest men at the looms established a domination over the men. These chiefs divided the work to be done and gave it out to those who were best fitted to perform it. Some of the women did the work of combing the wool, to others the spinning, while many gathered herbs, bark, berries, flowers, and leaves, which were prepared and made into dyes.

The head weaver engaged the services of groups of children who sat at her side knotting in the plain parts of the design, while she herself selected the colors and elaborated the pattern.

Every part of the East, each town, almost had its distinctive rug. From Anatolia came the rugs of the very finest type, made by the ancient Greeks. Some of the famous and very valuable old Anatolian rugs are the Ghior, Ladik, Kulah, Bergamo, Mujur, Yuruk, and Meles. Today these are very scarce in the market. Art museums and art collectors are coveting the best of them. The most ancient of them are centuries old.

Fine Rugs

From Persia, India, Caucasus come some of the most valuable carpets. In Persia is made the beautiful Isfahan which is the most precious and which was woven only for royalty. These bring as high as \$75,000, or even \$175,000. Next come the Dushan, the Senna, the Kirm, the Saraband and Feraghan, the Bojar and Kurdistan.

From India the most valuable and beautiful is the Hindu Isfahan made like the Persian Isfahan for royalty. These are valued as high as \$45,000. Among the Indian rugs are the Agre, Hind, and Saraband, which are also valuable. The best rug from Caucasus is the Couba and the finest of these are valued at \$15,000. The next in value are the Karabagh, Daghestan and Chichi.

From Afghanistan comes the valuable royal rug named Bokhara, ranging in price from \$400 to \$15,000. Other carpets are the Princess Bokhara, Yomut Bokhara and also Beshir Bokhara and Tekke Bokhara.

In Caucasus the climate makes it possible to grow wonderful wool. In Persia the rich rulers, or Shahs, produced marvellous rugs for their palaces. Only in palaces can now be seen in Eastern countries rugs and carpets of that type. They are centuries old and priceless. These rugs were not made with the thought of selling; only when the people were in financial trouble and distress did it become a habit to part with them. Then these masterpieces sold at a very low price compared with their true value and many of them came into the United States. Formerly these old rugs constituted 90 per cent of the rugs coming into this country. Today they are only 1 per cent of the imports.

Commercialization of the Craft
There is a demand for rugs with the old subdued colors. As there are not enough of the antique rugs to supply the demand, there is a call for imitation to meet the market. These new rugs are woven upon modern looms and each worker is skilled only in that particular part of the weaving in which he has been instructed. Thus the whole industry has been commercialized.

Merchants go to the rug-making districts to study the old looms, the wool, the dyes, and to copy the designs and sizes. They proved to modernize all of the ancient methods, but they cannot reproduce the colors which nature has revealed alone to the masters of the art. Most of the dyes used today are German products. The Oriental rug at present is made to please the buyer and not from any other motive.

For instance a New York dealer will get from his client his choice of design and color, the size and general appearance which is desired. These facts are made known to a foreign representative who in turn executes the order, giving out the work to the different looms in the different towns in which they are located, paying the operators so much a line according to the size of the design and the quality of the weaving. The chief duty of the representative is to ride through these towns and observe the weaving to see if it compares favorably with the old standards in appearance.

The Use of Potash

After these modern rugs have been taken down from the looms they look very rough and have not at all the appearance of the genuine Oriental. Although they may contain a good quality of wool, this is soon destroyed of its value in the process through which it ultimately passes in making the rug take on the appearance of the ancient pieces.

It was the natural animal oil, allowed to remain in the old rugs, which supplied these with their enduring qualities. Years, not chemicals, gave to them their beautiful soft colorings. How different it is today when potash is used to strip and wash the bright colorings caused by the chemical dyes. To be sure, potash softens the colors and gives a shiny surface, but at the same time it cuts away the natural oil from the wool and it takes away from it the oily moisture which is its very life.

As these rugs begin to wear, the fiber of the nap breaks away and grinds to powder because it becomes so dry it cannot do otherwise. Not only this, when dampness and moisture come in contact with these modern rugs they exude the fumes of these chemicals and the room fills with a very unpleasant odor.

An Oriental rug in order to be "good" must be colored with vegetable dyes, must contain good wool, must be artistic in design, must be finely woven, and its present condition must be sound.

Dyes

Vegetable dyes are made from bark, leaves, berries and flowers. Only those educated in this art know how to produce the colors in their various shades, and only such dyes have withstood the ravages of time without impairing the life of the wool. Many of the larger and some of the smaller rugs one can detect a certain design which has a different tone from that of the part which it should match; that is due to the fact that the same hue could not be reproduced exactly. Perhaps

A Modern Girl's Roof Garden in New York

THIS particular modern girl is an artist. She lives in a roof-garden apartment in a modernized apartment house. When she first rented the place, what is now the roof garden was an unattractive flat extension with a high corrugated iron wall at the south end. The adjoining house gave a brick wall on the east; a three-foot wall of brick guarded the roof on the west side; and from the north a triple glass door opened out from the apartment onto the roof.

Artist to her finger tips, the girl visioned a super roof-garden and proceeded to evolve it. Today, one steps through the glass doors onto a wood floor painted in leaf-green. The corrugated iron wall, the high brick wall, and the low one have been painted the green of early spring foliage, while the three-foot wall has been carried around all sides and painted so that the effect is continuous with the floor.

For the first few hours of day labor the artist built slender lattice-work of feathery green at either side of the center of the corrugated iron wall. Then she inclosed a seven-foot space, the width of the roof, with a second lattice-work, with two open ends, tall and wide, through which one looks into an apparently sequestered garden.

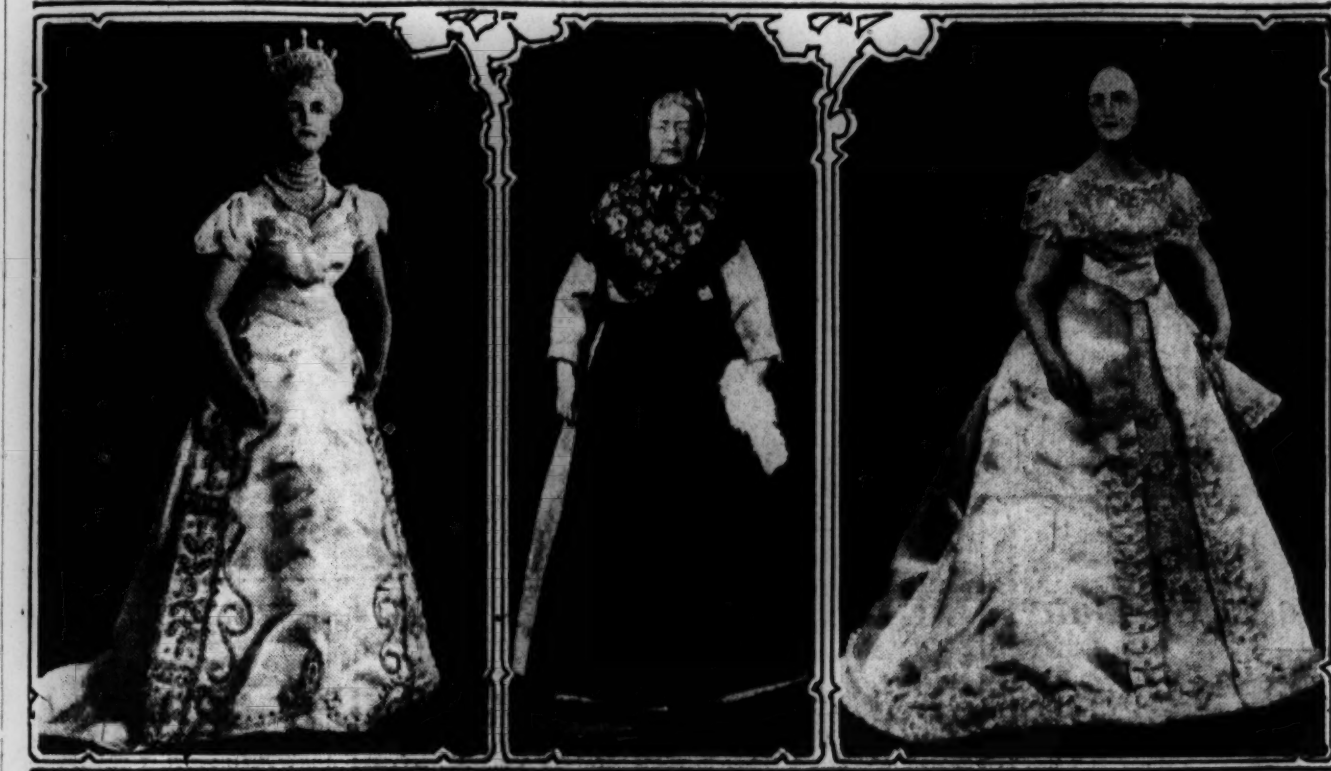
Flowers and Figures

Whether one stands at the glass doors, enchanted, or enters the Eden beyond, one sees growing in large green tubs, syringa, spirea alba, weigela, honeysuckle, and Virginia creeper. These were bought in their dormant state and sprang into beauty here as they do in great profusion. Ferns, high on metal stands, droop gracefully, while morning glories run riotously over the lattices. Baskets of ivy and wandering Jew, suspended from a crosswise, hang just low enough to meet the eye through the doors which always stand open.

The final touch is given by Della Robbia "bambini" posing gracefully on the back lattices. These babies peep mischievously through the spaces from the luscious blue of their backgrounds within wreaths of variegated fruits and green leaves. They are accompanied at a distance by cupids twining vines about a long narrow flower box, standing between the two open doors outside of the enchanted garden. On a ledge is a Syrian honey jar repeating the blue of the Della Robbia plaques. It is a pedestal for the figure of a maiden who peers through the lattice above her feet into a pool, where she discovers a Chinese bridge with green moss clinging about its lovely brown arches.

Illusions Are Explained

The artist, however, lifts out the bridge to explain that it is a paint brush holder such as Chinese artists use and the cavernous one has gayly glimpsed are holes for the brushes. Continuing discoveries of this nature, one finds that the pool is made by a hose which drips into a tin laundry tub painted green, on the rim of which are ingeniously twisted



Figurines from the collection of the Chicago Historical Society, representing women prominent in early civic work. Those illustrated show, left, Mrs. Potter Palmer; center, Mrs. John Kinzie; and right, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick.

Dolls as Educators, Advertisers and World Builders

During the latter part of 1925 and the early part of 1926, the Children's Museum of the Art Institute of Chicago, exhibited, for the second time, its interesting collection of dolls, assembling them in charming international fellowship.

The usefulness of the doll was impressively illustrated and the fact made apparent that not all dolls are playthings. Many of them perform a real service to man and have an important place in the constructive work of the world.

While figurines are perhaps not identical with dolls, still the idea for them originated from the doll. Mrs. Minna Schmidt of Chicago, Ill., is said to be the originator of the historic figurine and a pioneer in this work. Her first group, 72 costumed figurines, was a gift to the Chicago Historical Society, portraying people prominent among its early settlers. The costumes with which the characters are clothed represent the styles then in fashion. Most of the figurines commemorate leading women in Chicago's early civic work. The "Pageant of Woman's Dress," consisting of 120 wax figurines, commemorating famous women through 3000 years, and representing the various styles of dress through the ages, is Mrs. Schmidt's second group.

Ten Centuries of Fashion
Women's fashions for the past 10 centuries, worn by tiny clay models, each formed to represent some prominent woman of the times, represented by its dress, have been arranged in an interesting exhibit by Mrs. Agnes Ericson of Berkeley, Calif., originally designed for display at the current Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. The garments with which they are dressed are faithful copies of the styles of former periods and are made of materials then in use. The faces of the figurines are carefully painted, and each subject is made to look like some notable woman of the time and country represented by the garment. Dante's "Beatrice," a thirteenth century beauty in the linen lined with silk which was the fashion of the time, is the doll representing the earliest period yet in the collection.

The most famous collection of dolls played with by one child, and yet dressed to cover almost every period of English history, is the collection of the figurines, now on display at the Children's Museum, consisting of dolls dressed by and for Queen Victoria.

Miss Margaret Vale, niece of the late Woodrow Wilson, is said to have been the originator of dolls designed to impersonate well-known stage characters. In these lace expressions, costumes and coiffures are reproduced realistically. The bodies are constructed of flexible materials so that the arms and legs can be bent in a variety of postures.

Exponents of Industries
Nations, too, utilize the doll in bringing to the notice of other countries their chief industries, sports and customs, as was evidenced by the fisherman doll from Holland, the treader from Madrid, the Polish drummer, the Chinese dancers, and the Russian peasant dolls in the exhibition of the Children's Museum of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Families of dolls are by no means uncommon in some of the lands overseas, a typical set of these being Indian. It is made up of little earthenware figures on wooden stands, each representing some different trade or station in life.

Chinese dolls are among the most wonderful of all the world's dolls and are remarkable copies of the living people they represent. Almost every phase of Chinese life and trade is represented by them.

Miss Jessie M. Sherwood of Boston, Mass., has toured American cities with a royal court of Japanese dolls, comprising a retinue of 14 ladies and gentlemen, musicians and servants. Dolls similar to these have a large place in the life of the Japanese boys and girls and have one day of each year set aside for them, known as "The Feast of Dolls." When a girl baby is born her parents buy a group of dolls, which always includes the royal pair. When the girl marries she takes her dolls with her, and her eldest son inherits them. Numbers of them are hundreds of years old and form a most interesting historical record of the dress and customs of the country in bygone days. The Feast of Dolls lasts only for one day but the dolls remain on exhibition for one week, then they are carefully packed away for another 12 months. These are called "ceremonial dolls," and were featured in the Children's Museum exhibition. The Feast of Dolls lasts only for one day but the dolls remain on exhibition for one week, then they are carefully packed away for another 12 months. These are called "ceremonial dolls," and were featured in the Children's Museum exhibition.

Interior decorators are now utilizing the doll in their work as dressing table accessories, telephone screens and lamp bases; the full skirt of one doll is made to hide the contents of a sewing basket, the body and head forming the handle; the full skirt of another one is used as a receptacle for lady's nightgown—this doll sits patiently on the foot of the bed all day. The "grotesque" doll and the "wire-and-wood" doll have a special mission in life—the diversion of the adult through the grotesque attitudes which they may be made to assume, by their caricature of human beings, and their brilliant combinations of color. They are something bright and unusual in the form of decoration. They are placed on divans, on cushioned chairs, on mantelpieces. They are art as truly as is the cartoon.

The doll holds an important place in the constructive work of the world, through its historical, educational and commercial service to man, the entertainment and diversion it affords the adult, and the joy it brings as a toy to the little girl and boy.

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Picnic Menus and Recipes

DINING can be enhanced by the out-of-doors. It is the way it is done that counts. For her motor picnics the writer uses baskets. She keeps all sizes and shapes on hand. They are light to carry, can be passed easily, and the contents can be served from them without unpacking.

(1) To carry thermos bottles, use the deep, open baskets with two handles like a hand bag.

(2) The salt and pepper shakers, paper plates, paper spoons and forks, enamel cups for soup, paper cups for ginger ale or ice cream, bottle opener and paper napkins, may be put in one basket and thus kept together.

(3) Place the main course, each serving wrapped in wax paper, fastened with a rubber band, in one basket, and the dessert course in another. Ice cream may be carried easily in one of the vacuum type freezers.

MENU 1

Fried Chicken and sprig of water-cress, each serving wrapped in wax paper
Stuffed Eggs
Potato Salad in individual wax paper cartons
Bread and Butter Sandwiches (wrap two together in wax paper)
Individual Cherry Pies
Lemonade in thermos bottles
Loaf sugar wrapped

MENU 2

Hot Tomato Soup
Italian Meat Cakes (each wrapped in wax paper)
Vegetable Salad (in individual wax paper cartons)
Bread and Butter Sandwiches (Use one slice of white and one of graham for each sandwich; wrap two together)
Fresh Fruit
Filled Cookies
Ginger Ale

RECIPE FOR MENU 2

Italian Meat Cakes
One half lb. of beef; ¼ lb. veal; ¼ lb. pork; ¼ teaspoonful of salt, pinch of pepper, a few drops of Worcestershire sauce, one tablespoonful of minced onion.
Grind the meat, add seasoning, pat into six flat cakes and sauté.

Menus for picnics where one cook carries all the cooking utensils in one large basket, including kettles, matches and cloths to handle frying pans. Use wooden plates when cooking is done.

MENU 3

Lamb Chops
Cottage-Fried Potatoes (Potatoes should be cubed and a few chopped olives or scrapings of onion added)
(In individual wax paper cartons)
Bacon Sandwiches (Wrap two in each wax paper)
Fruit Gingerbread (Cut in squares and wrap in paper)
Fresh Fruit
Ginger Ale

MENU 4

Bacon and Steak-Onions
Potatoes baked in the ashes
Whole Tomatoes (Peel, put in wax paper container)
Cream of Tartar Biscuits (Soft and buttered)
Chocolate Cake (Each serving wrapped separately)
RECIPE FOR MENU 4
Chocolate Cake
One-half cupful of shortening, 1½

cupfuls of sugar, 2 eggs, 1½ cupfuls of flour, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, 1 cupful of sweet milk, 2 squares of chocolate, 1 teaspoonful of salt.

Cream sugar and shortening. Add well-beaten eggs. Sift dry ingredients. Add to above mixture alternating with milk. Add vanilla and melted chocolate. Bake in oiled tins 25 minutes in an oven registering 375 degrees Fahrenheit.

Fudge Icing
One and one-half cupfuls of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of flour, pinch of salt, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla, 1 square of chocolate or 2 tablespoonfuls of cocoa, ½ cupful of milk.
Mix and cook until it creams when tried in a dish. Cool and beat.

Menus for boat picnics. On these trips use a box for each person to be served. Buy cardboard boxes 9 or 10 inches square and 4 inches deep. Group in this box the foods to be eaten together.

MENU 5

Chicken and Ham Sandwich
Peanut Sandwich
Plain bread and butter
Stuffed Egg
Olives
Fruit Salad in wax cup
Cocoanut Cakes
RECIPE FOR MENU 5
Chicken and Ham Sandwich
(Individual Serving)
One slice of buttered graham bread; 1 slice of buttered white bread; 1 slice of breast of chicken; 1 thin slice of baked ham. Spread salad dressing on meat.
Peanut Sandwiches
Grind roasted shelled peanuts, using a coarse knife—mix with salad dressing to make a spread consistency, add salt if necessary.

Split oblong crusty rolls down to the bottom crust, but not through, remove crumbs, and fill with a mixture of lobster meat and salad dressing. The meat may be extended by using cubed celery.

Nut Doughnuts
Two eggs; 1 cupful of sugar; 4 to 5 cupfuls of flour; 4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder; 1 teaspoonful of salt; 1 cupful of milk; 1 teaspoonful of vanilla; 1 teaspoonful of melted butter; ½ cupful of chopped walnut meats.
Beat eggs very light, add sugar, and continue beating; add 2 cupfuls of flour mixed with baking powder and salt alternately with milk; add vanilla and melted butter; beat hard. Add enough more flour to make a soft dough; add nut meats, roll, cut, and fry in deep fat 3 minutes at 375 degrees Fahrenheit.

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THE HOME FORUM

Samuel Johnson, Playwright

IN THE year 1736, at Edin., near Lichfield, where, said the advertisement in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "young gentlemen are boarded and taught the Latin and Greek languages by Samuel Johnson," the future lexicographer began writing his tragedy, "Irene." It is believed that he took more pleasure in his tragedy than in his young gentlemen. Mr. Boswell acknowledges "the justness of Thompson's beautiful remark,"

"Delightful task! to rear the tender thought
And teach the young idea how to shoot!"

but gravely doubts that Mr. Johnson was just the person to take much delight in this intellectual gardening. Of Peter Garrick, brother of David, who eventually produced the play, he borrowed the Turkish history that provided its drama, and Boswell was able to discover nothing else on which he could have been writing in such leisure as the young gentlemen gave him. Parts of it he read to Mr. Gilbert Walmesley, registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court of Lichfield, and surprised that audience of one by the amount of trouble into which he had already got his heroine. "How can you possibly contrive," asked the audience, "to plunge her into deeper calamity?" To which wretchedly replied the dramatist, "Sir, I can put her into the Ecclesiastical Court."

As one thinks of the circumstances—a not very successful academy, the recent marriage, an almost empty exchequer, and nothing more immediately profitable to write—it is not surprising that Mr. Johnson should have set himself to writing a play. Then as now, there was much hope, if little likelihood, of a quick return in both fame and money by such an adventure. And if a play, why not a play about Mahomet? An Oriental turn may have been given to Mr. Johnson's dramatic idea by the fact that he had not long ago earned five guineas by translating into English the French account of a "Voyage to Abyssinia" by Lobo, a Portuguese; or perhaps the thought of a Turkish drama came to him by chance turning of the pages of that Turkish History in Mr. Garrick's library. Anyway, he had nothing else to do. He had written a letter to Editor Cave, of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, offering contributions—"short literary dissertations in Latin or English, critical remarks on authors ancient or modern, forgotten pieces that deserve revival"—but the editor had not jumped at the suggestion. London was doubt beckoned; it would be well to travel with a likely play in his luggage. Mr. Walmesley, that first audience, was encouraging; he was well pleased, says Boswell, with this proof of Johnson's abilities as a dramatic writer, and advised him to finish the tragedy, and produce it on the stage.

It would appear that Mr. Walmesley had little conception of the difficulties attendant on the last clause of this friendly advice. The advice was honest, for he wrote to a friend in London, "Johnson is a very good scholar and poet, and I have great hopes will turn out a fine tragedy-writer." And so no doubt had Mr. Johnson himself. As it turned out, he went to London before his play was finished, and came back to Lichfield to finish it. David Garrick went with him, Sam carrying "wopence half-penny in his pocket and Davy three-half-pence, and neither of them suspected that a playwright and an actor were traveling in company. In 1737 he was again in London, his academy closed, his play finished, and "very desirous that it should be brought forward." Presently he took it to Mr. Fleetwood, patentee of Drury Lane, but Mr. Fleetwood was not noticeably receptive. A year later it appears that he brought the manuscript to Mr. Cave, but it appears also that it looked no more immediately promising to the editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine* than it had to the manager of Drury Lane.

Yet neither of these powers altogether forgot "Irene." There remains record that in 1741 Mr. Cave was trying to be helpful in this matter, for he then wrote a letter about it to Dr. Birch, a leading member of a short-lived society for the encouragement of authors by assisting in the publication of worthy works. "I have put Mr. Johnson's play," he wrote, "into Mr. Gray's hands"—Gray being a London bookseller—"in order to sell it to him, if he is inclined to buy it; but I doubt whether he will or not. He would dispose of the copy, at whatever advantage may be made by acting it. Would your society, or any gentlemen, or body of men that you know, take such a bargain? He and I are very united to deal with theatrical persons. Fleetwood was to have acted it last season, but Johnson's diffidence or prevented it."

Mr. Cave left a blank space, a hiatus, for Dr. Birch to fill in as he might. It might have been a change of intention, and so we may still wonder what happened to prevent "Irene" from being produced in 1740. "Diffidence" on the author's part seems hardly an explanation, and we may suspect that Manager Fleetwood wanted to change this and change that, as is the way of managers, with results that Mr. Cave felt could be humorously suggested to Dr. Birch by a blank space. It would be interesting to know all the adventures of that manuscript. Boswell elsewhere attributes Johnson's prejudice against players in general partly to the "cold reception of his tragedy," and, as he was particularly bitter in his "Life of Savage," written while "Irene" was vainly seeking a theater, it seems not unlikely that he would have been milder if he had never written a play himself. He had by now established himself as a writer for the *Gentleman's Magazine* and for the booksellers—though he had been most uncomfortably anxious at one time to escape the precarious dependence on his pen by resuming pedagogy—and what happened, "Irene" would not be, its first appearance before the "publick." But then as now the ambition to write a successful play was hard to give up.

Meantime Johnson was on his way to the Dictionary; and "Irene" was actually on her way to the stage, for presently David Garrick became manager of Drury Lane, and his friend Samuel "honoured his op-ling with a Prologue, which," says Boswell, "for just and manly dramatic criticism on the whole range of the English stage, as well as for its poetical excellence, is unrivaled." This same year came out the *Plan or Prospect of the Dictionary*. And then, two years later, in 1749, "Irene" was produced. It throws, I think, some light on the darkness of Mr. Cave's history, that Garrick's "benevolent purpose," as Boswell names it, in bringing out his friend's tragedy was nearly wrecked on his friend's indignant unwillingness to have any changes made in it for the acting version. He was, however, at last with difficulty, prevailed on to comply with Garrick's wishes, so as to allow of some changes; but still there were not enough. . . . Notwithstanding all the support of such performers as Garrick, Barry, Mrs. Cibber, Mrs. Pritchard, and other advantage of dress and decoration, the tragedy of Irene did not please the publick.

So was frustrated Registrar Walmesley's hope that young Mr. Johnson would turn out a fine tragedy-writer; but Mr. Johnson, older now and author of works and a Dictionary whereof Oxford was presently to name him "Dector," was philosophical about it. No doubt he hoped for the best when he put on the unaccustomed scarlet waistcoat and the gold-laced hat in which he came to the first night performance. But he kept his serenity, though there must have been deep disappointment under that demure smile.

For "let it be remembered," says his well-known biographer, "as an admonition to the genius irritable of dramatic writers, that this great man, instead of peevishly complaining of the bad taste of the town, submitted to its decision without a murmur. He had, indeed, upon all occasions a great defence for the general opinion." R. B.

Folding the Flocks

Shepherds all, and maidens fair,
Fold your flocks up; for the Air
Gins to thicken, and the Sun
Already his great course hath run.
See the Dew-drops how they kiss
Every little flower that is
Hanging on their Velvet Heads,
Like a Rope of Crystal Beads.
Let one Eye his watches keep,
While the other Eye doth sleep;
So shall you good Shepherds prove,
And deserve your Master's love.
Now, good night! may Sweetest
And soft Silence fall in numbers
On your Eyes: So, farewell;
Thus I end my Evening knell.

—John Fletcher,

Irish "Wanderers"

R. A. S. Macalister, the well-known Palestine explorer, tells us about a branch of unique curios called "Wanderers." Many of these have been found in Ireland. "These are," he says, "a curious phenomena in archaeology. I have seen a Chinese knife which was dug up in a bog in the County Donegal—probably dropped accidentally by some wayfarer. General De Vallancey sometimes describes a bronze vase, found about two feet under the soil at Fahan (Irish Eochain), County Donegal. This vessel came into my hands a short while ago—and I had the pleasure of presenting it to the Royal Irish Academy. It is Eastern Asiatic in origin. How Vallancey would have rejoiced had he known this! An Etruscan 'harpago' found in the bed of a small stream at Saintfield, County Down, is now in the Royal Irish Academy collection."

The present writer has seen a perfect hand-mirror of highly polished stone, circular in style, and about six

inches in diameter, and of undoubted Grecian origin. It was found in a crannog on a private estate in County Down. A similar specimen was found during recent excavations on Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough. On a neighboring island, an almost perfect Scandinavian war vessel was dug out of a sandy stretch on the seashore, which had been utilized as a happy playground for the farmer's children! It is now in the Belfast Museum.

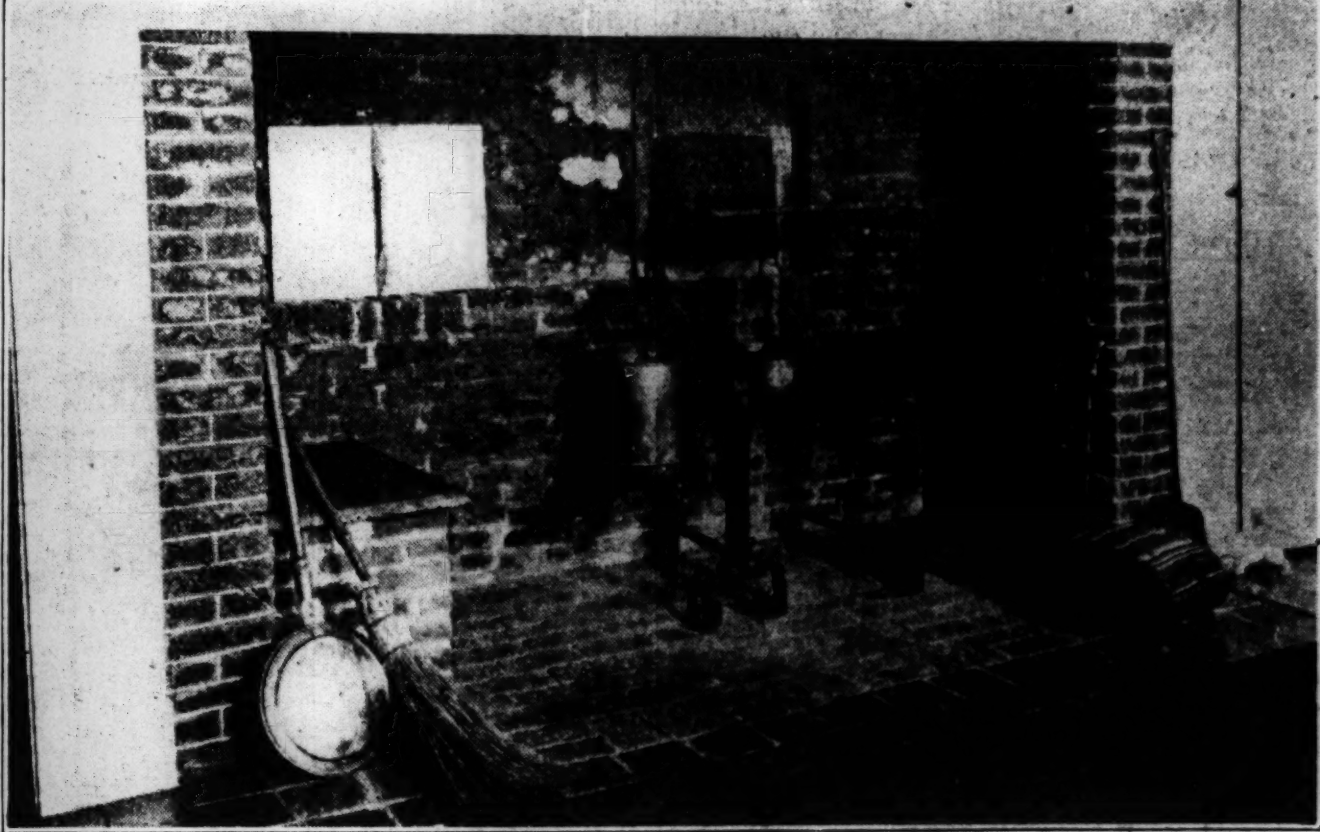
An English observer has recently been drawing attention to a different style of Irish "wanderers"—those that are named "the mysterious Chino-Irish seals." He says that "about the year 1780 a turf-cutter in the Queen's county, found in a bog a small image of an ape, or baboon, seated on a rectangular base, about the size of an ordinary gaming 'ice cube,' the whole being one and eight inches in height, and composed of pure white porcelain. On the bottom of the square base was a series of designs, or symbols."

It is said that in the year 1853 over fifty of these porcelain seals of ancient Chinese type had been discovered in different parts of eastern Ireland, ranging from the neighborhood of Cork Harbor to County Down, from which locality comes one of the two specimens in the Granger collection. Some years ago, the characters on the various seals were examined by Chinese scholars. They were then seen to be so ancient that their elucidation presented great difficulty. Obstacles were, however, overcome, and most of the inscriptions in antique script have been read.

On one of the Belfast seals is the very true legend, "As soon as the water falls, the stones will appear." An Irish gentleman asks the question "How did these things reach Ireland? And when? Similar seals seem to be regarded in China as valuable heirlooms, which makes the question more puzzling. Colonel Spain declares that "the Phoenicians could not have brought them from China, for until the dawn of the

Renaissance, Cathy was too immeasurably remote to be even dreamed of by the Occident."

And yet—with all the doubts of learned men before us, we are constrained to reply that every day fresh proofs are brought to light of intercourse—restricted surely—but indisputably accomplished between the pre-historic nations of the world. Coins have been found in Manchuria which were in circulation by Eastern merchants in the time of Moses. And before him, Phoenician mariners carried the merchandise of the East along the shores of the Mediterranean, forcing their stately prows through the Pillars of Hercules, and filling their purple-dyed sails with the breezes that blew over the green Isles of Britain. Men of varied regions, doubtless, voyaged in those daring enterprises, and we, with the knowledge that such was the case, cannot fail to accept the conclusion that our little Irish "Wanderers" have—in very deed—accomplished the mighty journey from "Far Cathay."



A Nantucket Island Fireplace

"Joe!"

It is noon in the town.
The trees are parched and brown.
An old horse chumping hay,
And a kitten at play.
Not a mortal about: not one
To laze and bask in the sun
Before each shadowed portal;
No, nor sign of anything mortal.
Every window seems to stare
As if it should not care
Though time stood still forever
And men and women never
Came thronging the shops again.
Sparrows are pecking grain
In the middle of the street:
The kitten lifts her feet,
Stares reelbound at the birds.

But these are noisy words.
Surely it is a pity
To violate this city
With such a crash of rhyme.
Why, breathing is a crime!
But hark! What's that? A slow
Voice has shouted "Joe!"
And far off, down the street,
A shuffling of feet.
Then silence, doubly deep—
And the kitten is asleep!

Richard Church.

The Port of St. John

Steep streets and the ringing of church bells; the distant sea; sunset, and the lovely irregular lines of masts and spars and rigging; the view of a hazy hill topped by a martello tower;—these are some of my pictures of St. John.

An old town long ago linked by trade relations with the West Indies, a port filled with foreign sailors, it contains tales of romance never yet unpacked. . . . When this city plays the pageant of her past she will have nearly every romantic element of the early days to draw from. . . . Four years before Quebec was founded, Champlain cast anchor at the mouth of the river and christened the region in honor of the saint whose day it was. That was on the 24th of June, 1604.

As remembrance, the permanent pictures of St. John have to do with her unique setting. . . . Always the land has been harassed by the tides of the Bay of Fundy; murmuring, menacing, . . . tides, full of mystery. . . . She can transport you on a morning's drive through Rockwood Park, to Scottish hills and gemlike lakes. An hour later you are on the Atlantic seaboard, facing dancing waves, or else black rocks and tawny sands if the tide is out. The fascination of her "rivers" is inexhaustible. . . . I thought of Blas Cantabile and his love for his "port of heroes"; "the barren reaches by the tide," "the long dykes with uneasy foam," "the marshes full of the sea." Footsteps of beauty haunt one here, partly because his poetry had haunted one's childhood. In departing we journeyed with him—

Past the light-house, past the nun-
buoy,
Past the crumpled rising sun.
There are dreams go down the
harbour
With the tall ships of St. John.
—Katherine Hale, in "Canadian
Cities of Romance."

Golden-Rod

Golden-rod grows all across our America. . . . It is a hardy traveler. . . . comes wherever we are, and makes glad at our door, and kindles its wonderment of color to the whole continent's delight.

There is rare grace in a frond of the golden-rod. . . . Its spike of flower, leaning a little in half bashfulness, though standing so tall and stately,—this pose in itself a picture. . . .

When the glorious golden-rod I have gathered in Connecticut, near beautiful Canaan, where the hills are sponges which squeeze out springs and rivulets, and rushing streams tumble down to reach the Housatonic; and what torches have I seen and gathered in the White Mountains in sight of Mount Washington! I do believe had I carried them in the dark for a torch they would have lit the way. . . . And I have gathered golden-rod on the heights of Quebec. . . . and down the St. Lawrence toward the northern sea, and on Mt. Desert Island, neighboring the rocky cliffs and melancholy pines, and beside beautiful Lake Champlain and back in the Adirondacks where the world seemed removed across some wide, wide sea, and in the Rockies, where the continent belted toward the sky, and the crest forgot to sink, and along the Great Lakes, where the billows call like a sea, and on the fringe of the great desert of the Wabash with its stately tulip-trees and sycamores, beautiful as the pillars of the Parthenon, and along the Sacramento as it widens seaward, beside the Potomac, . . . and on the Hudson when the Palisades were all in conflagration in autumn days, and on my own beloved prairie in Kansas, stretching mile on mile through Indian summer haze; so widely have I gathered the golden-rod,—William A. Quayle, in "God's-Out-of-Doors."

To Make a Prairie

To make a prairie it takes a clover
and one bee,
And revery,
The revery alone will do
If bees are few.

—Emily Dickinson, in *Collected Poems*.

"Le podestà che sono"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina.

NON sapendo a quale altra cosa attribuire il disastro e il male, molti uomini hanno deciso che Dio ne deve essere responsabile. Tutti sappiamo che l'espressione, "atti della Provvidenza" è stata inventata per significare una calamità che sorpassi il prevedimento e la prevenzione umani. Se Dio fosse ciò che gli uomini hanno creduto che Egli sia, l'affermazione di San Paolo nel tredicesimo capitolo dell'Epistola ai Romani, che "le potestà che sono, son da Dio ordinate", potrebbe sembrare di avere ottenuto questa teoria.

Gli insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana sono completamente d'accordo con questa dichiarazione, ma sono altrettanto positivi nel negare che Dio sia responsabile per il male. La Scienza Cristiana afferma con enfasi che le potestà che realmente sono, sono sempre buone, e che le apparenze del male, tali potestà apparenti quali la malattia, la tempesta, la distruzione e il peccato, non sono poteri reali, non importa quanto possano sembrare di esserlo, bensì sogni creati dal disordine e dalla paura, fantasmi oscuri dell'ignoranza, le concomitanti di quella "affezione della carne" di cui pure San Paolo parlò. In breve, sono il risultato di quella erronea credenza che vi siano una mente e un potere diversi dall'Unica Mente divina onnipotente, cioè Dio.

Se si considera la concezione di Dio data da Mrs. Eddy a pagina 465 di "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", cioè "Dio è incorporea, divina, suprema, infinita Mente, Spirito, Anima, Principio, Vita, Verità, Amore", ci dà conforto, e ispirazione il rendersi conto che la uniche potestà che sono, sono ordinate da quella amorevole Deità. Tutti i problemi che sembrano assillare i mortali sono basati sulla credenza che esista un potere maligno, la vecchiaia, le difficoltà, la limitazione o il peccato in mille fasi; ma è sempre la pretesa che vi sia un potere diverso da Dio, che è bene.

Per uno che cercava, il quale dopo anni di accetticismo e di ignoranza di Dio si avvicinò alla Scienza Cristiana, il primo passo fu di trovare una ragione logicamente soddisfacente per credere che il potere che evidentemente regge l'universo era un potere buono. La spiegazione che diede soddisfazione a questo ricercatore del fatto che il male è sempre distruttivo, e che "la grande Causa Prima" essendo eterna, ciò che sembra indubbiamente vero, essa non poteva contenere nessun elemento di distruzione. Ciò che non conteneva elementi distruttivi di alcuna sorta, deve necessariamente essere una forza benefica. Dove pure essere necessariamente intelligente. Avendo ammesso questi punti come veri, la definizione di Dio, sopracitata fu accettata prontamente come soddisfacente ed inevitabile.

La Scienza Cristiana non domanda a nessuno di accettare qualsiasi cosa per fede; domanda agli uomini di pensare e di provare. Chiunque studi seriamente ed onestamente questi insegnamenti può dimostrare se "le potestà che sono, son da Dio ordinate" o no, col provare, come egli può fare, che le bene supra sempre il male qualora venga propriamente compreso ed applicato. Questa conoscenza può essere un aiuto in grandi o piccole questioni quotidiane. Supponiamo, ad esempio, che qualcuno ci abbia fatto apparentemente un gran torto. Al primo, risentimento, ira e forse odio sorgono nella nostra mente. Ma fermatevi e considerate! Sono queste malvagie creature ordinate da quell'Amore divino di cui Abacuc scrive: "Tu hai gli occhi troppo puri per vedere il male, e non puoi riguardare l'iniquità"? Se no, hanno esse potere in se stesse di entrare a prendere possesso della nostra coscienza riducendoci in uno stato miserabile? Era l'offesa in se stessa la causa vera? Se no, come poteva produrre su di noi un malvagio effetto a meno che noi lo permettiamo? Non appena noi possiamo chiaramente comprendere questo punto, tutta la questione può essere completamente allontanata dal nostro pensiero, e cesserà di esistere nel futuro, per quanto riguarda noi.

Inoltre, ammettiamo che la malattia sembri riempire il nostro pensiero e apparentemente il nostro corpo. Migliaia di esseri hanno provato che sollevando il nostro pensiero dalla deprimente convinzione che la malattia è una realtà, sia che provenga da Dio o da altre sorgenti, e considerandola quale una menzogna a proposito dell'uomo, quale infatti essa è, l'apparenza della malattia verrà distrutta. In caso di malattia o di altra sventura, una qualche parvenza di potestà preteffe sempre di esserne stata la causa. Se le uniche "potestà che sono", sono ordinate dall'Amore infinito, possono il male, l'eredità, il peccato, la privazione, il contagio, gli affanni, essere una potestà? E se non lo sono, possono essere mai stati la causa di qualsiasi cosa? Possono l'ingiustizia, la sventura, la paura, essere mai le arbitre del destino dell'uomo; possono influire sui suoi affari o provvedere ai suoi bisogni, se la Mente divina, Dio, è l'unica potestà?

Una volta acquistata permanentemente, questa attitudine mentale segue un senso meraviglioso di liberazione. Nella coscienza, si fa posto per la luce, per ricevere la salute, la prosperità e la gioia. La paura e la credenza nel potere del male tengono chiusa la porta al bene che attende semplicemente di essere dall'uomo accettato e usato. Solleviamoci, quindi, mentalmente e rifiutiamoci di essere più a lungo intimiditi dalle false pretese fattici dal male. Possiamo far ciò con gioia crescente e con fiducia a misura che

"The powers that be"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE they have not known to what else to attribute disaster and evil, many men have decided that God must be responsible for them. We all know that the expression, "acts of Providence," has been construed to mean calamity beyond human foreseeing or forestalling. If God were what men have believed Him to be, Paul's statement in the thirteenth chapter of Romans, that "the powers that be are ordained of God," might seem to bear out this theory.

The teachings of Christian Science quite agree with this declaration, but as positively do they deny that God is responsible for evil. Christian Science emphatically states that the powers that really be are always good, and that evil appearances, such seeming powers as disease, storm, destruction, and sin, are not real powers, however much they may seem to be so, but dreams of disorder and fear, dark phantoms of ignorance, the concomitants of that "carnal mind" of which Paul also spoke. In short, they are the result of the erroneous belief that there is a mind and power other than the one omnipotent divine Mind, God.

As one considers the concept of God given by Mrs. Eddy on page 465 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," namely, "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love," it is comforting and inspiring to realize that the only powers that be are ordained by that loving Deity. Every problem which seems to attack a mortal is based on the belief that there is an evil power. It may seem to be disease, old age, hard times, limitation, or sin in a thousand phases; but always it is the pretension that something besides God, good, is power.

To one searcher, who from years of skepticism and ignorance of God approached Christian Science, the first step was to find a logically satisfying reason for believing that the power which quite obviously was behind the universe was a good power. The explanation which satisfied this seeker for truth was the realization that evil is always destructive, and that the "great First Cause" being eternal, as it seemed unquestionably to be, it could contain no element of destruction. That which contained no destructive element whatever would necessarily be beneficent. It would also necessarily be intelligent. This much having been admitted, the definition of God before cited was readily accepted as satisfying and inevitable.

Christian Science asks no one to accept anything on faith; it asks men to think and to prove. Any earnest, honest student of this teaching may demonstrate whether or not "the powers that be are ordained of God" by proving, as he can, that good will always overcome evil if properly understood and applied. This knowledge can be a help in big or little daily affairs.

Suppose, for instance, that someone has apparently deeply wronged us. At first resentment, anger, hatred perhaps, surge into thought. But stop and consider! Are these evil beliefs ordered of that divine Love of which Habakkuk writes, "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity"? If not, have they power of themselves to come in and take possession of our conscious mind, making us wretched? Was the offense itself really cause; and, if not, could it produce an evil effect on us unless we let it? Just as soon as this is clearly seen, the whole affair can be put completely out of thought, and thereafter will cease to be, so far as we are concerned.

Again, what if sickness seems to fill our thought, and apparently our body? Thousands have proved that to lift thought away from the depressing conviction that sickness is a reality, either God-sent or otherwise, and to see it as a lie about man, which it is, will destroy the appearance of it. In case of sickness or other trouble some seeming power always claims to have caused it. If the only "powers that be" are ordained of infinite Love, can evil, heredity, sin, deprivation, contagion, worry, be power? And if they are not, can they ever have caused anything? Can injustice, misfortune, fear, ever be the arbiter of man's destiny, the controller of his business or source of his supply, if divine Mind, God, is the only power?

When this mental attitude is firmly achieved, a wonderful sense of liberation follows. Room is made in consciousness for light, for the reception of health, prosperity, and joy. Fear and belief in the power of evil shut the door on good, which is only waiting for man's acceptance and use. Then let us rise up mentally and refuse longer to be intimidated by the false claims that evil makes. We can do this with increasing joy and confidence as we appreciate the fact stated by Mrs. Eddy on page 228 of Science and Health: "There is no power apart from God. Omnipotence has all-power, and to acknowledge any other power is to dishonor God." (In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.)

all we read criticism—because we like reading criticism. It amuses us; that is the best of reasons; and there is an art of it.—F. L. Lucas, in "Authors."

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tours, hotels, restaurants, etc., in the Monitor
desire your patronage. We have many letters
from readers who tell us how their trips have
been made more enjoyable by making travel
arrangements with Monitor advertisers.

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Hotels of Distinction

NEW YORK
AND BOSTONTHE Copley-Plaza
Andrew L. Rice
President and Manager
BOSTONTHE PLAZA
New York
President and Manager
New YorkAlden Park Manor
Brookline, Mass.We have just received from the printer, our new booklet, and
if those who have written for booklet do not receive it in a few
days, please let us know.

G. E. CARTER, Manager

Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmoni-
ous atmosphere of a private home.
To ladies traveling alone courteous
protection is assured.One person \$3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double bed) 4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single bed) 3.00 a day and up
Suites for permanent and transient
guests. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager

Where to Stay
While in BostonThese famous hotels are at the dispo-
sal of the traveler here. Every
detail is taken care of, that the
visit may be as pleasant as well as
profitable to you.

Hotel Touraine

Luxuriously appointed throughout
and but a few steps from the lead-
ing theaters, shops and clubs.

Young's Hotel

Internationally famous for its deli-
cious New England cooking, with
room rates and restaurant prices to
fit the purse of all.

Parker House Annex

Remains open. A new Parker House
of 700 guest rooms opens early in
1927.

J. R. WHIPPLE CORPORATION

The Sheraton
91 Bay State Road
Boston.A modern, up-to-date, un-
usually quiet hotel, with
Dining Room on the banks of
the Charles River.Superlative food at moderate
prices.The Management seeks to fur-
nish Transient Guests with a
perfect homelike atmosphere.
Five minutes' ride from Chris-
tian Science Church.GEORGE R. SANFORD
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433 Columbus Ave.
BOSTON, MASS.JUST a quiet, immu-
ably clean, old-fash-
ioned place to stay, where
the comfort of its guests
is the first consideration
of all. Large, cool rooms
—moderately priced.Private bath with each
room.Excellent Restaurant
Near Back Bay StationRATES
Single, \$2.00 per day and up
Double, \$3.00 per day and up
Telephone in every room

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Beacon Street
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Next to State House

Hotel Ericson
373 Commonwealth Ave., BostonA quiet hotel where one may rest
and study. Rooms and Suites at attractive
summer rates.

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COLEY SQUARE
Dorchester St., near Com. Ave., BostonHigh class Residential and Transient Hotel
European Plan Dining Room and Grill
Special arrangements may be made for Summer
Months at very attractive rates. Only a step
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The Graymore
15-23 Preble St., just S. Congress St.
PORTLAND, MAINEAlso GRAY'S INN, Jackson
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Telephone Fore 4715Hotel Somerset
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Mass.Resident hotel for transient and
permanent guestsEuropean plan. Located near
Christian Science Church, Harvard
College, Technology, and Metropol-
itan Park System. For booklets
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Quiet...
...Refined
Your type of
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Sovereign accommodations offer luxurious quiet and refined elegance. Overlooking Lake Michigan, in a neighborhood of fine homes, with Churches of Christ, Scientist, nearby. An unexcelled cuisine with a la carte or table d'hôte service, and many unusual features, such as the Swimming Pool (free to resident guests), luxurious Turkish Baths for ladies exclusively, and other attractions add to your happiness here. Two-room suites, some with dining room and kitchen, \$150 per month up. Single rooms \$90 per month and up. Daily rate \$4 and up for single rooms. With twin beds, \$5 and up.

For a stay of a day... or a home for the year...
Hotel Sovereign offers more than any other hotel

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One of Chicago's Fine Hotels Lake Park Avenue, Near 50th Street
Those who read The Christian Science Monitor will like The Bryson. A record has been made by this hotel in attracting guests of discrimination and refinement. THE BRYSON offers the UTMOST in HOTEL VALUE: unusual service—quiet elegance of an exclusive home and good food. All of these at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST. The hotel overlooks Lake Michigan, is convenient to the parks and beaches and the best transportation in Chicago. Ten minutes downtown on Illinois Central express trains. Surface cars and buses near by. A limited number of rooms, suites and kitchenettes are available. Phone Oakland 3320
Two blocks from a Christian Science church



In Chicago
The Surf
"There's No Better Address"
Surf St. at Pine Grove Ave.

A fine residential hotel... with hotel service of the highest order... and the added advantage of a private dining room and kitchen in each apartment. Surf accommodations are very comfortable with the atmosphere of a refined home. Overlooking Lincoln Park, 15 minutes from the city-center. A Christian Science church two blocks away. SINGLE ROOMS FOR TRANSIENTS
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2 blocks from Lake
CHICAGO
DISTINCTIVE residential and transient hotel, five minutes north of the loop, in a neighborhood of quiet refinement. All rooms with private bath.
Rates \$3.50 per day up
SPECIAL PERMANENT RATES

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One block from the L. C.
EXCELLENT TABLE
Spacious rooms facing the lake. Two blocks from a Christian Science church
3920 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago
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Virginia Hotel
Rush and Ohio Streets, CHICAGO
One Block West Michigan Blvd.
European. Fireproof. One of Chicago's most comfortable resident and transient hotels. Ten minutes' walk to shops and theaters.
Room and bath \$2.00 per day

SUNSET STORIES
The Chain of Helpfulness

"FRANCES," said Mother, "Aunt Bess has been called out of town unexpectedly, and she needs my help to get away. I'm going with Daddy when he goes to town, so you will be mistress here today. Do what you can about the house work, but look after Bobby chiefly. He is still asleep but will be waking up very soon now."
Frances sat down in her place at the breakfast table, and her face was not pleasant to look at. She had planned quite a different day from the one which her mother had just told her about.
Then very soon Bobby was over and Mother and Daddy drove off to town. Frances was still sitting at the deserted table thinking of her ruined day, when she heard Bobby's voice calling and ran quickly upstairs.
"Where's Mother?" he demanded when he saw Frances.
"Mother's gone to town to help Aunt Bess," Frances answered.
For a moment Bobby's round little face looked troubled, then a smile brightened it. "Sister will help Bobby," he said. "Of course sister will help Bobby," said Frances, smiling too.
Now Bobby was pretty good at helping himself for such a little boy, but there were certain buttons which seemed too much for his small fingers and these Frances soon buttoned for him and then they went downstairs together.
While he sat on his high chair eating his breakfast, Frances went to the telephone. "Oh, Jean," she said when she had made her connection, "I cannot play any tennis with you today. Mother has gone to town to help Aunt Bess and I'm on duty for the day."
"That's all right," said Jean's voice cheerfully. "I'm on duty too. Mother is canning peaches today and I'm helping her. You know its lots easier to can peaches when somebody helps."

Frances hung up the receiver very thoughtfully. "Its a regular chain," she said to herself, "and we are all links. Mother is helping Aunt Bess, Aunt Bess is going to help someone who needs her, Jean is helping her mother, Bobby wants me to help him." She went to the dining room where her small brother was just finishing his glass of milk. "Well, Mr. Bobs, are you through?" she asked.
"All through," said Bobby.
"Jump down then for we've lots to do this morning," said Bobby.
"Bobby help," said small brother.
"Yes Bobby shall help," said big sister.
So Bobby carefully carried forks and spoons to the kitchen and carefully wiped plates and cups when Frances washed them.
When the dishes were done, they fed the black kitten some milk in a saucer; then there were beds to make and rooms to dust. Bobby trotted around, contented and happy, doing his bit to help Frances.
When the house was fresh and orderly for the day, they went out to the big swing in the yard where they sat and swayed back and forth and sang songs in the sunshine.
After lunch Bobby had his nap and Jean came over for a visit, and before Frances realized it was time Daddy's car stopped at the door and Mother was home again.
"Oh how nice everything looks!" said Mother pausing in the doorway as she went in. "How did you manage to do it all?"
"Bobby helped," said Bobby proudly.
"Yes Bobby and I were links, weren't we Bobs?" said Frances.
"Yes," said Bobby nodding his head wisely.
Mother looked puzzled and Frances laughed. "I'll tell you some time what I mean," she said.

WINNIPEG-DULUTH MOTOR SERVICE PLAN
WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Plans are being formed for the establishment of a motorbus transport service between Winnipeg and Duluth, Minn. It was announced in Winnipeg by S. V. Saxby, executive secretary of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce. The service would be operated by the Northland Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the Great Northern Railway.
Two big buses operated by this company were sent along with the Duluth motorists, who made a good-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOTEL POWHATAN [Home of the Auto Tourists]
PENN. AVENUE, 18TH AND H STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.



A refined, high-class hotel conducted on European Plan, 300 rooms mostly with private bath. Located one block from the State, War and Navy Departments, two blocks from White House, across the street from the Interstate Commerce Commission.
Single rooms, detached bath, \$2.00
Double rooms, detached bath, \$4.00 and \$5.00
Single rooms with private bath, \$4.00 and \$5.00
Double rooms with private bath, \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00
Phone Main 3740
E. C. OWEN, Managing Director
Illustrated booklet containing city and auto tourist map from on request.

GRACE DODGE HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Situated near the Capitol and the Union Station
Beautiful appointments. Excellent food and service. Moderate Rates. No Tipping.
Write for Booklet

Burlington Hotel
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
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380 Rooms, Bath, \$2.50-\$4.00
Table d'Hôte, \$1.25 and \$1.50

PENNSYLVANIA
The Morris Hotel
Philadelphia's New Hotel
205 Rooms 205 Baths
Arch at 17 St. and the Parkway
Every room outside, equipped with bed lamp, bridge lamp, writing desk, telephone, circulating hot water. Saturday Evening Pool, morning paper free.
The only hotel in the world with radio reception in each guest room.

VIRGINIA
Hotel Patrick and Henry
"VIRGINIA'S NEWEST AND FINEST"
ROANOKE, VA.
ROBERT R. MEYER, Pres. A. B. MOODY, Res. Mgr.
300 Rooms, 300 Baths. Rates, \$2.00 per day and up. Unexcelled sample rooms.

LOUISIANA
The St. Charles
NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"
One of America's Good Hotels
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd. Props.

FLORIDA
The Boulevard
Open the year round
On the Beach—Near the Ocean
Between two golf courses
CONSISTENT RATES
Culinary under our personal supervision.
ANNIE E. LUDOLPH, Mgr.
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TEXAS
The Warwick
Houston, Texas
"The South's Finest Apartment Hotel"
Rooms, suites, apartments, facing beautiful Hermann Park with its Municipal Golf Course. Transient rates \$3.00 per day and up.

CANADA
PRINCE GEORGE
TORONTO, CANADA
Magnificently Furnished. Liberally Conducted. Cuisine Unexcelled. Courteous and Prompt Service. European Plan.
E. WINNETT THOMPSON
Managing Director

Hotel Grosvenor
140 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER CANADA
European Plan
Cafe in Connection
Rates: \$1.50 Per Day and Up

Dominion Hotel
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
Central and Modern—200 Rooms—100 with bath. Rates from \$1.50
DINING ROOM and ENGLISH GRILL
Near Christmas Science Church
FREE BUS
STEWART JONES
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

will tour to Winnipeg this week. While the buses carried the members of the Great Lakes Naval Band on the tour, the real object of the trip was to test the motors on the long run with a view to starting a regular service between the two cities, Mr. Saxby said

MICHIGAN

TULLER
Detroit's Famous Hotel
Owned and operated by those who appreciate the value of the Christian Science Monitor for guests. Right down town, with Grand Circus Park for a front yard, close to shops, attractions, and reading room. 300 rooms with bath, \$2.50 a day and up.

Hotel Fort Wayne
IN DETROIT
300 Rooms 300 Baths
Rates \$2.00 and up
A. E. HAMILTON
Directing Manager

Prenford Hotel
DETROIT
North Woodward District
Refined and Dignified Atmosphere
Rates \$2.00 per day, \$10.00 per week
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GRAND RAPIDS
Operated on the Golden Rule Plan
400 rooms with tub or shower bath
Rates \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and up
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KAMP KHAKI
FURNISHED SUMMER COTTAGES
ON LAKE MANITOWISH, WIS.
An Exclusive Summer Colony. One and one-half miles shore line, 100 acres woodland—in heart of Northwoods Lake Region.
HARMONIOUS SURROUNDINGS
GORDON DYMOND SMITH
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AN IDEAL PLACE TO STAY
which offers all the cozy comforts of home, together with an air of refinement. Away from the noisy loop, yet within five minutes' walk to all principal stores, restaurants and theaters.
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Rates \$1.00 to \$1.75
Special Rates by Week or Month

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Walnut Hills
EUROPEAN PLAN
500 Rooms and Bath
400-Car Garage Connected
Three Minutes' Walk to a Christian Science church

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ROCKAWAY BEACH
On Beautiful Lake Taneycomo
Ideal Location in Heart of the Ozark Mountains
New "Hotel Taneycomo"
American plan. Splendid meals. Modern housekeeping buildings with electric hot plates. You can bring from tourists. Out-door sports. No mosquitoes. Free fish. TANAYCOMO, MO.

Hotel Terry
[EUROPEAN]
250 Rooms
18 Modern Apartments
SEDALIA, MISSOURI

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"Spink Arms"
Apartment and Transient Hotel
Centrally located
W. A. KOLT, Proprietor.
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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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New Hotel Rosslyn and Annex



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5TH AND MAIN STREETS
Rates Per Day, European Plan.
50 rooms..... \$1.50
100 rooms with private bath..... \$2.00
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22900 rooms with private bath..... \$116.00
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32700 rooms with private bath..... \$165.00
32800 rooms with private bath..... \$165.50
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38900 rooms with private bath..... \$196.00
39000 rooms with private bath..... \$196.50
39100 rooms with private bath..... \$197.00
39200 rooms with private bath..... \$197.50
39300 rooms with private bath..... \$198.0

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Newest styles for winter are being displayed.
Deposits on any selection will hold same until November 1st in cold storage vaults.—Thereby taking advantage of sale prices.

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The style leaders are now ready for your inspection.
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BETTER WORK
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BETTER PRICES
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Stored free until the Cold Season arrives.
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39 inches wide.
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at

EDITORIALS

The sine die adjournment of the Nine-Power Conference, met to deal with the complicated question of a revision of China's custom tariffs, is regrettable, but was inevitable. With sincere intent to give the big Asian Republic such actual control of its revenues as would comport truly with sovereignty, and with a patient persistence which perhaps never before has been shown in similar international concerns, the representatives of Belgium and France, Great Britain and Holland, Italy and Japan, Portugal and the United States, for more than eight months sought to find some reasonably promising solution to a most trying problem. On July 3 they gave it up and returned to their several capitals.

And the blame—for blame is the proper word, albeit this never can be other than a postponement of the matter—rests wholly on Chinese conditions. For the one essential, common to all the many plans considered, was that there should be at Peking a central government consistently able to prove itself a government in fact and not mere form; a government whose power could reach out beyond the antique city's walls and make itself continually respected through the eighteen provinces. Failing this, no agreement by which Peking's receipts should be increased could do more than increase by just that much the sinews of war enjoyed by whichever of the distressed land's four or five politico-military groups might then hold the capital. And this is no more than to say: Perpetuate a civil war, to do away with which was the background reason for the conference.

Toward the close of the long-drawn-out sessions, it had been hoped that the defeat of General Feng's west China forces and the fall of the city before the combined attacks of Marshals Chang and Wu, would lead to some solution of the Nation's greatest problem through a modus operandi to be mutually supported by those two super-titans. Wu and Chang, however, could not agree; did not agree certainly. Orientals both, they followed once again that old policy of *laissez faire*, which throughout all time has been so sadly characteristic of that side of the world where time counts for next to nothing. With no chance, then, of having to do with a government in any real sense of the word, the conference gave up their attempt.

Let it be repeated that the overwhelming majority of those who speak of the Far East from adequate study or observation agree that this must prove only a postponement. It has been recognized increasingly through late years that the Yellow Republic should have genuine control of its finances. The Arms Conference, held at Washington in the spring of 1922, set the seal of official approval to this, so far as the nine states most intimately interested were concerned. They have tried to find and follow through a plan, and for the time have failed. Now, even if it may seem advisable to make a new try, and whether or no success then shall appear, what now is defeat, depends on—China.

It was more than a mere coincidence that two articles appeared on adjoining pages in the Monitor the other day recording definite testimony that the world is moving steadily against drink. The one told of a statement made by the Rev. James Muir who appeared before the assembly of the United

The Steady March Against Liquor

Free Church of Scotland and moved the adoption of the report of its committee on temperance. The other gave the views of William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, immediately on his return from the international conference of the World League Against Alcoholism in Estonia. For these two articles in reality simply represented two well-defined pieces of evidence that, despite all that opponents of prohibition may say in the United States or elsewhere, those with eyes to see the true state of affairs are gaining an increasing conviction that the movement against alcohol is far past the experimental stage and that it is only a matter of time before the whole world will be lined up on the side of prohibition.

Mr. Muir is authority for the statement that, although there were signs that great dividends were coming to those who carried on the trade, there were also signs that the drink traffic was on the decline. It is reported, he declared, that drunkenness in certain villages has entirely disappeared, thereby more than justifying by results the Temperance Act of Scotland. Mr. Johnson urged that everywhere the drink traffic is "up against it." "Every government," he declared, "takes upon itself more or less to restrict its drink traffic. From restriction to prohibition is only a step." And he gave as the result of his observation the fact that on all sides there is a distinct tendency toward greater sobriety. "You have got everywhere," he added, "a soberer sentiment. It is all a sign that the movement of the World League Against Alcoholism is steadily marching on toward a universal veto, and there is no need to force methods to advance it."

In this last statement Mr. Johnson pointed to a fact which merits serious thought. Even those most strongly in favor of prohibition sometimes seem to feel that there is need to force methods to advance the reform. It is true that the employment of adequate measures to insure observance of the law is appropriate and indeed essential, but unless, back of this activity, there lies a recognition of the power inherent in the reform, with a fitting confidence in its efficacy, those measures will largely fail of their success. It is unquestionable that behind the movement for prohibition, exemplified particularly in the United States, is a great body of moral sentiment the power of which can hardly be overestimated. That sentiment represents the advancing force of good manifesting itself in human consciousness, and can be trusted to increase and expand with the years. The universal veto of alcohol, of which Mr. Johnson speaks, is

a matter virtually of patient endeavor based upon a realization of the inevitable unfolding of good in individual and national consciousness.

A very distinguished woman, member of the British House of Commons, visiting the United States, called attention to the curious fact that, in the country in which woman suffrage first found recognition in the law, the women holding high political office have in the majority of cases done so as the residuary legatees of departed husbands.

Three women now sit in the House of Representatives. All three are the widows of former congressmen. In an earlier Congress the daughter of a deceased Senator was seated. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that their elections were rather the outcome of sympathy than of deliberate political judgment. It is not harsh to say that none of them have particularly distinguished themselves in the national legislature, but the same judgment would apply to four-fifths of the men in that body.

In a southern state the spectacle has been for years presented of a woman elected Governor now charged with acting merely as the agent of her husband, whose offenses, while in that office, caused him to be disbarred from holding political place again. In Kentucky the wife of a congressman now serving a term in jail for complicity in liquor frauds has been nominated to his seat in Congress. In more than one district widows are seeking nominations to succeed their late husbands.

This is a development of woman suffrage in the United States which must be rather disconcerting to its devoted advocates. It is quite true that the basic idea of the suffrage campaign was not especially to put women into posts of political importance, but rather to render the abstract justice of conferring belatedly upon women the same political rights as are enjoyed by men. Such militant suffragists of the olden days as Susan B. Anthony or Lucy Stone Blackwell would probably have been greatly disconcerted had they foreseen that much of women's most active participation in politics would take the form of sentimental appeals for place, based on bereavement or an alleged desire to vindicate a malefactor husband.

Probably this is but a passing political phase, but it would be a serviceable act if the great organizations of women in the United States, which possess such wide influence, would exert themselves to speed its passing. Great Britain, which granted votes to women after the United States had recognized the justice of that course, has not been afflicted with this form of sentimentality in politics. Her women members of Parliament have fought for their places, not inherited them from a husband. Equal rights for women has not there been construed as special privileges for widows. Doubtless in time the specious chivalry which leads some American political organizations to make use of important public offices as a means of expressing sympathy in a bereavement will be corrected.

Because of the tragic sequence to events in the Balkans in 1914, there is a tendency to regard the merest incident there as a mustard seed which may grow into a tall tree overnight; and hence much is being said of the menace to peace which the Macedonian frontier raids constitute. Incursions over the Serbian border have, it is alleged, been made by the comitadjis, or irregular bands, and Yugoslavia, in conjunction with its neighbors Greece and Rumania, is demanding the extradition of the leaders and compensation for the dependents of the gendarmes who have fallen in the raids. It also demands that there shall be a complete disbandment of the comitadjis.

Incidents on the Yugoslav Frontier

To these demands it is expected Bulgaria will reiterate that, while it is unable, with its inadequate military force, to suppress the movement altogether, it will do its utmost to restrain the activities of the irregular bands. Bulgaria is poor financially, and it is ill equipped to deal with the Macedonian revolutionary organization, which is composed of "desperate men who," as the Sofia papers say, "feel that their people, many of whom are scattered over the face of the earth, have been terribly wronged." Moreover, Bulgaria does not conceal its feeling that Macedonia should either be given its independence or be, at least in a large part of its territory, returned to Bulgaria.

Into the complications the British Government, it is reported, has entered in an endeavor to help bring about an amicable settlement, offering friendly advice both to the Yugoslav and the Bulgarian Governments. That no appeal has been made to the League of Nations may be taken as a sign of promise of a solution being reached through direct negotiation. The League would much prefer that the parties involved settle the question themselves, but it holds itself ready to mediate should an appeal be made from either side.

It is easy to exaggerate the importance of frontier incidents in the Balkans. And while it would be unwise to underestimate them, their seriousness lies less in the possibility of their precipitating immediate strife than in the check they exert on the friendly relations which have been developing recently between Serbians and Bulgarians. Only a few days ago a competent observer, Mikhail Belazekoff, said: "Serbians and Bulgarians get along together without the slightest friction in Macedonia. The cities of Macedonia are self-governing. We elect our mayors, vote on such matters as municipal expenditures and enterprises and send our representatives to participate in the proceedings of the Skupstina, or Parliament, at Belgrade. The only difficulty still to be overcome is Belgrade's persistence in forbidding Bulgarian schools and churches."

The whole statement evidences the development of a friendly feeling, and, although the

recurrence of incidents on the frontier may retard the growth of that feeling, there is every reason to believe that the same views of both countries will prevail, and that the efforts to obliterate the bitterness of the past and launch upon an era of co-operation will not have been in vain.

When Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, woman lawn tennis champion of the world, signed a contract and thereby became a professional player, she took a step which will probably have a more important bearing on the question of amateur lawn tennis than any which had ever been previously taken. The fact that the champion of the world had turned professional may have been a matter of great moment in itself; but its importance in that direction was as almost nothing when compared to the effect which it will probably have on lawn tennis in general.

With the possible exception of summer baseball and the school and college player, there has not been any sport which has had so many views on what makes a player a professional as has been the case with lawn tennis during the past few years. When Maurice E. McLoughlin, the famous "Comet" from the Pacific coast, was holding the championship of the United States, his amateur standing was under discussion because he was in the sporting goods trade and handled tennis equipment. Later the amateur standings of William T. Tilden 2d, United States champion, and Vincent Richards, third ranking player of the United States, were questioned because they were writing articles on tennis. That these players could not continue their selling and writing activities and continue to be amateurs at the same time, was the opinion of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and as a result they gave up such activities as were not acceptable to the rule-makers of the game and remained in the amateur ranks.

In the past there have been very few of the good amateur tennis players who have turned professional, either to receive money from the actual playing of the game, or by what might be termed "side issues." Harvey D. Snodgrass of San Francisco is probably the most prominent player who became a professional before Mlle. Lenglen joined the professionals; but it is confidently predicted that the next few months will find a number of good tennis players deserting the amateur ranks.

It is by the example set by Mlle. Lenglen that tennis is going to be affected most. It is going to mean a larger field of professional activities in this sport, with the result that those rated as amateurs will be amateurs in every sense of the word, and those rated as professionals will be real professionals. In other words, the "doubtful" class will become definitely located.

Another development which is practically sure to result from Mlle. Lenglen's move is the instituting of the open lawn tennis tournament, the same as is the case with golf, court tennis, squash tennis and some other athletic activities in which amateurs are privileged to meet professionals. As to just why there have never been open lawn tennis tournaments no one seems to be able satisfactorily to explain; but a number of persons who have been and still are actively connected with either the playing or the rule-making end of the game are ready to admit that all that is needed to bring about open tournaments on the tennis court is a larger body of professional players and a demand for such tournaments. With Mlle. Lenglen a professional and soon to tour the United States, it is going to be only a short time before both of the above-named conditions are fulfilled.

Editorial Notes

It may be presumed that William M. Jardine, United States Secretary of Agriculture, knew whereof he was speaking, when he declared the other day, during the eighth annual farm and home week held in Amherst, Mass., held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, that in the last few years New England has made more progress than any other part of the country agriculturally. And when he urged his hearers to take advantage of the local markets, "which are the envy of the world," to organize on a sound basis, to employ efficient business methods to the marketing of their products, to capitalize on the tremendous improvement shown in this section in the last few years, and to specialize in raising perishable products, he specified in a few words the great need of New England's agriculture today. This is just how he put it:

"Industrialism" has made it imperative that you reorganize, but if you do that you can't help making progress. Don't get the idea that it will be easy. New England will always have keen competition. It is no day for nineteenth century methods. . . . Keep in step, learn the value of advertising, and remember, above all things, there is always a market for quality. Take advantage of your wonderful markets and don't bother about a foreign market. You don't need to compete with European agriculture or with the large middle western farmers.

A striking conclusion is drawn in the report, recently published as an official blue book of the British Government regarding the marketing of fruits in Great Britain, to the effect that the only practicable method whereby an increase of the consumption of home products in preference to imports from foreign countries can be obtained is by a system of voluntary preference by the consumer. It appears that out of one hundred apples eaten in Great Britain in 1924, thirty-eight were supplied by the United States, and of the bananas used twenty-three out of thirty consumed came from Central America and Jamaica through an organization under American control; also, while the actual amount used was not large, it is recorded that 72 per cent of the grapefruit consumed came from the United States, while of the seventy oranges consumed per capita fifty-seven were supplied by Spain. Little by little it is apparently becoming recognized that moral force is a far more powerful agency for good than any physical impulsion and that, in the case of a nation as of an individual, trusting to honor is exceedingly likely to produce satisfactory results.

A Daughter of the Russian Revolution

HER name was Olga Chernisheva and I became acquainted with her at a session of the Vutsik, or Ukrainian Soviet Executive Committee, four years ago. I had recently come to Russia, and the spectacle of a woman dressed in plain clothes and wearing a typical peasant kerchief over her head sitting in the highest legislative assembly of the country was still something of a novelty.

Mrs. Chernisheva invited me to visit the textile factory near Kharkov, where she was one of the three members of the managing board. Her real function, as I learned, was to serve as a sort of buffer and intermediary between the workers and the management. It was in the early days of the Soviet New Economic Policy, when the feeding of the workers against anyone who belonged to the old proprietary and educated classes was even stronger than it is at present. But the Soviet regime had not yet developed a sufficient number of "red" specialists who were competent to direct the industrial enterprises.

In this textile factory the chief engineer was a man quite notoriously out of sympathy with the new order; his son had fought with the Whites and later fled from the country. But his technical knowledge and experience were necessary for the successful operation of the factory. Chernisheva, herself a former working woman, was put on the board of management to act as a bridge between this old regime specialist and the workers.

Without interfering in the technical details of management, she was supposed, on the one hand, to see that the old-time specialist did not commit any willful sabotage in managing the factory and, on the other, to use her influence and authority with the workers to induce them to observe labor discipline.

As she accompanied Olga Chernisheva through the factory and visited with her the new institutions which had sprung up to improve the life of the workers—the nursery, the kindergarten, the school for the children of the workers—one could not escape the impression that in her was embodied a new, interesting type of character, a true daughter of the Russian Revolution.

Whatever one might think of her political and economic views, there was no mistaking the strength and sincerity of her character, or her honest devotion to the working class, from which she had sprung. As I became better acquainted with Comrade Chernisheva (one somehow couldn't apply such a conventional prefix as Mrs. to her), I learned by degrees the story of her life; and it is a story that seems worth telling, just as an illustration of the human forces that are behind those impersonal terms, Soviets, Communist Party, etc.

Olga Chernisheva was sprung from a very poor peasant family in the Province of Tver. There was no revolutionary influence in her childhood; she only knew the simple traditional life of the peasants, with its habitual poverty and grinding toil, and its occasional outbursts of rough merrymaking at weddings and holidays.

She had a little schooling, but was soon taken away from school and sent to work in a textile factory. She was married at eighteen (a customary age for the marriage of Russian peasant girls) and went with her husband to live in Leningrad, where they both worked in a factory.

During all this time there was no trace of radicalism

in Chernisheva's life; in fact, she was quite religious and made frequent pilgrimages to churches and monasteries. The World War brought a decisive change in her life.

Her husband perished at the front and she found her meager wages insufficient to care for her young daughter. So she went to the Tsar's daughter, who headed a commission for the relief of soldiers' wives, and asked for help. But her plea was rejected; it seems that her husband's record for discipline had not been good.

Chernisheva went away with a sense of bitter injustice. "If my child had been a kitten or a puppy, you would have done more for it." From that time Chernisheva was more and more attracted to the underground circles which the revolutionary agitators kept alive even during the period of war and severe police repression.

After the fall of the old regime in March, 1917, she joined the Communist Party, or the Bolsheviks, as they were then called, under the influence of another worker who had been for a long time active in the revolutionary movement.

The one-time peasant girl, who had formerly been so religious and bowed before the images of the saints, now threw herself into the whirling storm of revolution with all the ardor of her character. Knocked down and bruised in street demonstrations before the Bolshevik Revolution of November, 1917, her record after November was a kaleidoscopic series of varied and strenuous activities.

The great impersonal organism of the Communist Party took her, as it did many others, and threw her from one stormy scene to another. First she was at the front against the Germans in the short-lived period between the revolution and the Peace of Brest-Litovsk.

Later she found herself in a peasant village in the remote Don country, where she was supposed to carry on party agitation and educational work. This experience was rudely interrupted when the Cossack cavalry of General Denikin broke through the Red front in this region; and Chernisheva barely escaped to Kiev, whence she returned to Petrograd, just at the moment when that city was threatened by the advance of the White Army of Judenberg.

Here she sat as a member of one of the revolutionary tribunals, which, just as in the days of the French Revolution, meted out stern treatment to people convicted of aiding the counter-revolution.

"It was useless to give people prison sentences in those days," Chernisheva said, "because they thought Judenberg would come any day and release them. In order to create a deterring impression, the tribunal had to execute active counter-revolutionists. Lighter cases were punished with forced labor."

The heroic and terrible period of the Revolution is over today; but Chernisheva, now a member of the executive committee of the Soviet Trade Union Council, is still indefatigably at work in her party duties, struggling to educate and protect women workers, to insure that they really enjoy the equality with men to which they are legally entitled.

Her daughter, Valia, who was the unconscious cause of her turn to revolutionary activity, is now an active member of the Young Pioneers, the organization of Russian children which to some extent parallels the Boy Scouts in its work.

W. H. C.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

SHEPHERDESS-WALK, adjoining the Regent's Canal, has a pretty rural sound and conjures up a picture of leafy lanes, cool water and grazing cows. Actually it is just beyond the congested confines of the city, and is an area which has been condemned by the authorities as unfit for habitation. So it is to be cleared and the Lord Mayor has laid the foundation of a block of buildings which will accommodate some 600 persons. The buildings will be of the balcony type, and there will be 104 flats, of different sizes. These have been so arranged that practically all the living and bed rooms will face the garden which is to be one of the features of the planning. Each flat will have a kitchenette, with electric light, gas stoves, larder, bathroom, and hot and cold water supply. It is entirely a city project, the cost of the buildings being borne by the corporation without assistance from the Exchequer, and is a beginning of the solving of the problem of doing away with unsuitable housing for city dwellers and providing up-to-date conditions.

A novel competition in house furnishing is to take place this autumn. A well-known architect has designed an all-concrete house of special beauty which is to be part of the prize in the competition. The winner will be the person who, in the opinion of the judges, furnishes and decorates the house in the best taste. The house will be on the outskirts of London, and will be open to any competitor who can view the rooms and then draw up plans for furnishing, regardless of cost. He, or she, will have at his disposal catalogues covering the whole needs of a home—wall papers, pictures, furniture, rugs, hardware, gas cookers, etc. Except for certain wood paneling, the house will be bare, for the competitors to exercise their skill upon. And the winner will get the lot—freehold, house, furniture, fittings, paneling and all.

"Fear God; honor the King." If you do that, you will get on very well in Australia. Read Psalm 135; remember it, and you will know the definition of a real gentleman," was the advice given by Admiral H. H. Campbell to a group of nineteen lads leaving England to seek careers for themselves in Australia. The boys represent the fifth group sent out by the Overseas Settlement Committee, and all arrangements have been made assuring them a good start and unbounded opportunity in the great island continent. Psalm 135 reads in part: "He that leadeth an uncorrupt life, and doeth the thing which is right, and speaketh the truth from his heart. . . . He that sweareth unto his neighbor and disappointeth him not: though it were to his own hindrance. . . . Whose doth these things shall never fail."

The commercial value of long-distance air postal service has been demonstrated in connection with the flight from London to Australia of Alan Cobham. A British company which owns a tract of land aggregating 9,000,000 acres in northern Australia wished to communicate with its manager, but his headquarters are far from any established quick means of communication. Hearing that Mr. Cobham would fly over that part of Australia on his way to the settled eastern part of the continent, he was asked if he would carry a letter for the company. He agreed, and although his unexpected delay at Basra has hindered him somewhat, he will arrive at the company's headquarters weeks before mail would arrive there in the ordinary course.

Madame Tussaud's famous waxwork exhibition, known all over the world and regarded as a feature of London life for ninety years until its destruction last year, is to be rebuilt. The old site will be retained, but the new structure will be much more extensive than the old one. The so-called chamber of horrors, which would have been almost impossible to replace, was not destroyed. The molds of all the figures in the exhibition were kept in another part of London, and consequently it will be possible to reproduce everything except a few of the genuine Napoleonic relics, although exact measurements of these are known, and the new exhibits will be just as valuable from an educational point of view.

The village of St. Helen's, in the Isle of Wight, once the haunt of smugglers, has put forward its claim to being the most moral village in the Kingdom. So well-behaved

and peace-loving are the villagers that the local police station has been closed, no constable is maintained, and the only thing that savors of the law is the occasional visit of a constable from Seaview, several miles away, who sometimes rides over on his bicycle to pass the time of day with the village folk. For years, however, there has been nothing for him to do. In the past times were quite different, and the revenue officers of the Crown were continually harrying the smugglers of contraband who found the village a convenient way station on their journey from the Continent to London. With the suppression of smuggling the town settled down to its present happy and uneventful life.

Savings of the week: Nothing is done in this world without talk; that is why there is so little done.—Percival Gibbon.

In spite of Sunday motoring, Sunday walking, and even Sunday cinemas, any good preacher can attract a larger congregation to his church or chapel than ever before.—Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, M. P.

The faith in reason is, of all enthusiasms, perhaps the rarest.—H. N. Brailsford.

We think much more about art than we did at the time when all the works of man seemed to be spontaneously beautiful, but we do not achieve much.—Dean Inge.

We must shake ourselves free from the old orthodoxies about capitalism and labor, which have no relevance to the world now, or that in which we are entering. We should try to reach a common goal in each industry, securing to the men greater employment and closer identity of interests with the fortunes of the firm in return for wholehearted work free from hampering restrictions.—Stanley Baldwin.

You cannot restore a 1914 world any more than you can restore the one that Noah lost when he embarked seedlings in the ark. The world today is entirely different and demands a new outlook and a new policy.—Leopold C. Amery.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Discovery by Leif Ericson

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: About a year ago the MONITOR reported at length the celebration of an association of Norse-Americans, held, if I remember rightly, in one of the cities of the State of Minnesota. This convention was addressed by a number of noted persons and gained quite a degree of well-deserved prominence, not only in the United States, but also abroad in those countries most interested.

Several of the speakers stressed the commonly accepted story of the discovery of America by Leif Ericson in the year 1000.

Inspired partly by these speeches and partly because the subject has always been of very great interest to me, I wrote a short article in it which appeared in the New Orleans Times Picayune. In it I referred to the fact which seems to be so little considered—especially, perhaps, by the founders of Columbus Day—namely, that Christopher Columbus never set foot on North American soil.

I then sent a clipping of the above to a friend in Washington, D. C., whose father was an officer in the Norwegian Navy, and whose answer may prove as interesting to others as it was to me. Here is what she wrote: "In the Scandinavian schools when we are taught what happened in the year 1000, Leif Ericson comes in, as a matter of course, as America's discoverer. Centuries later Columbus comes in, in due course. We settled all that up North long ago, and make no particular 'do' about it. So you see that all this ignoring of the real discoverer and boosting the claims of Columbus all the time amuses us Norse people very much, though we are too polite to laugh out loud."

In view of the recent discoveries of Norse ruins by Professor Oppeisen as reported in the MONITOR of July 7, the above may prove of current interest and value to those who have been following the subject.

S. F. M.

New Orleans, La.